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## From the Red Lake Treaty

Expedition.

THE OLDEST OF LIVING CHIPPEWA—  
A SQUAW 100 YEARS OLD—THE  
GREAT-GRAND MOTHER OF THE RED  
LAKERS—AND AN ANTIQUARIAN ES-  
SAY THEREON FOR THE BENEFIT OF  
THE HICKWICK CLUB.

(Editorial Correspondence.)

RED LAKE CROSSING, Sept. 24, 1863.  
DEAR PRESS.—I have stood face to face with the middle of the Eighteenth Century and looked into its dim and hazy eyes. I have seen the contemporaries of the Grand Monarch, of Frederick the Great and Bassini and Voltaire and Walpole—the ink which connects the golden age of absolutism and Utopian philosophies with the iron age of Revolutions and Republics couvill with the dream of the one and the fulfillment of the other. In short I have seen a Chippewa squaw a hundred and twenty years old.

I first met this ancient lady at Abercrombie, crouching on the ground, half hid, as it to symbolize her own decay and desolation, in the smoke and ashes of a smouldering fire among the children of a half-breed great-grand daughter, with a knife in her tremulous fingers, cutting up a coon for a stew she was cooking in the pot which hung over the half-breed embers, and looking, for all the world, like one of the weird witch-lags whom Macbeth met upon the heath and muttering, like them, some potent incantation over the ascertained bough.

She is they say, the great-great-great and three great grandmother of an Indian and half-breed progeny numbering hundreds, the gray progenitors and spring-head of the circumferential Red Lakers—that amorphous and hyperborean tribe who dwell beyond the farthest sources and summits of the Mississippi, by the shores of an inland sea, ringed in with the gloom of primeval woods. She is the first Chippewa woman, she says, who ever set foot or skinned muskrats on the shores of Red Lake.

A hundred years ago, when the Chippewas had driven the Sioux from the borders of Lake Superior and the Incongruous forest region around the headwaters of the Mississippi into the naked plains to the west and south, this woman with her husband emigrated from the Sioux St. Louis to find a home in the newly conquered territory, and passing through the dark forests and the labyrinth of lakes which are strong along the current of the Mississippi, like the gigantuary of some dark spirit called like a monk, forever telling his beads in the twilight of the everlasting pines, passing beyond the maze of rice swamps and bogs, and leaving their less adventurous kin behind them, pressed on towards the setting sun till they reached the margin of the Red Lake, and there found a colony of their own. Others soon joined them and made a village there, and she remembers that there a party of Sioux came to propitiate the intruding strangers, and to make a treaty of peace. But

"These Danes et doux foretont," was the maxim of the ruthless invaders. The Sioux were attacked, two of their number killed, and from that day to this, the old lady says, the Red Lakers have been at war with the Sioux.

Governor Ramsey, who was present, having informed her that he was going to make a treaty for the lands of the Red Lakers, she replied with a smile chinkle that he ought to treat with her as she was the original owner; and I could not help feeling a sort of superstitions awe of this strange, old, mummified relic of a dead century, claiming her own in a world she had outlived, and which had forgotten her—as if the widow of Ronnous had risen from her ashes to claim her Sabine bower in the Seven hills city.

And a grand old classic square she grew upon me, as I looked at her crooning over the smoldering kettle, singy and begrimed, like a picture of the old masters, with the smoky adumbration of the ages that had grown over her. Her mat and knotty hair was not white, as I could not help thinking it might have been half a century ago, but of a dusky and slatey grey, as if the snows of her six-score winters had been touched with the shadows of an antiquity overtopping the common range of human life, as the hoary heads of the highest mountains are touched in the clouds.

Her face certified to the superhuman antiquity of its owner, which was rather disengaged by the liveliness of her movements, for she hobbled about, crutch in hand, with an agility more becoming a blooming maiden of eighty than a lady of her mature years. But her face was positively the oldest face—the oldest, fable, age-tattooed, wrinkle-reticulated, parchment of a face you ever saw on human being. The history of all her 120 years was crowded in the mystic hieroglyphic which Time and its care had cut and carved and countersigned in her leathery skin—baffling all attempts to fancy her the round and smooth cheeked Indian girl, the beauty of a hundred years ago, as she was said to be.

But these misty rheumy eyes, just peeping from their nearly closed lids, upon the deepening twilight in which she gropes her way to the grave, had once their noon of full-orbed radiance, and were in their auroral splendor one hundred years ago. It was then a young Frenchman, named Messon, came to Red Lake to trade in furs, when her husband was away hunting, and pitying her loneliness or smitten with her charms, consoled

her for the absence of her liege lord by assuming his duties. In honor of this temporary connection, she proudly bears the name of Elizabeth Messon; and she glibly relates that on her husband's return he had the benignity, on seeing the presents she had received from her paramour, to approve the lucrative transaction, but insisted that the half-breed girl, who was the fruit of the connexion, should be reared by her father. This was agreed to, and from the ingraft sprang a wide family of half-breed descendants, among whom, as among the Red Lakers, the avuncular squaw is cherished, we hope, with the filial veneration due to her fabulous age, and her historic dignity, as the living and coeval embodiment of all their traditions.

In the true Pickwickian spirit of antiquarian research, I have accepted the remote antiquity which half-breed descendants assign to their ace Elizabeth, without submitting their chronology to the test of a too impertinent skepticism. I am the chronicler and not the critic. To be sure, when I saw her getting out of the Red River cart, making a ladder of the wheels, to assist her feeble and faltering, but cautious and sum descent—I thought—but no matter; to others I leave the vulgar suspicion of doubt. The legend of her years is written in the papery skin which enroils the monumental mummy of her body. They all say she is 120 years of age; and all grey-headed men—the patriarchs of the tribe—remember her when they were boys, even then an old woman. Could anything be more authentic? J. A. W.

(Senator Connex on the Rebellion.

The Philadelphia *Press* publishes the following extract of a letter from Senator Connex, of California, addressed to the editor, Col. John W. Forney:

"Since I have thought at all, I have religiously believed in universal human liberty. For a while I restrained myself, whether rightly or not, in obedience to a desire for peace, and to the obligations I felt I owed to the country as I found it. The enemies of right, human progress, and civil liberty everywhere, have broken the peace I had fostered, and have relieved me of the obligations I have to their malignant agents in our Government. I would be less than a man if I did not feel that everything must be done to strengthen the hands of those through whose acts alone we can save this great nation from destruction. I do not feel entitled to any credit for this. It is the simple duty of the citizen. It is the duty of all to perform their duty. I do not know that our virtue is thereby magnified.

Correspondence N. Y. Herald.

THE SITUATION.

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Sept. 26, 1863.

The same issue and same conditions as when I wrote my last communication.

The enemy continues to fire upon Parris Wagner and Gregg day and night from Fort Johnson, Bateries Simkins, Hasell and Cheves, and occasionally from Battery Bee and Fort Moultrie. Our fatigues parties at the upper end of the island are necessarily a good deal exposed, and a few casualties have occurred from the rebel shelling of Gregg. This morning the rebels completed the fortification of the south end of Morris (29) of which they had abandoned at the same time as the bastion before them. But on that point he is much mistaken.

The troops in this department are not so easily terrified, and will prosecute the scheme they have undertaken until the whole work shall have been completed. Fort Johnson, on account of a favorable position, has figured conspicuously in the siege operations, from the very commencement. When the rebels advanced, captured, and subdued the necessary traverses were thrown up, the works were exposed to the fire of Johnson more than that of any other work. As the sappers advanced nearer and nearer to Wagner, Johnson became more furious, and threw shot as if the woe or woe of the rebel cause depended solely upon his efforts. At that time Johnson was scarcely headed by our gunners, the grand points of attack being Sumter, Wagner and Gregg. But now, indeed, Morris Island has become a redoubt, and the works which occasioned so much trouble have shared the fate of the soil, time is afforded to bestow a little closer attention on points nearer Charleston. Just to test the range yesterday, one of our gunners on the left, fired his piece twice, putting a wholesome quantity of metal into Johnson each time. That simply shows what can be done, and proves the correctness of Gen. Gilmore's remark, that the enemy cannot shell us without being shelled.

Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.

THE SUBMARINE CRUISER.

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Call at the old stand of R. Galloway, opposite the Pioneer Foundry, Dean & Co., Third, St. Paul, Minn.

42<sup>nd</sup> Highest market price paid for old Copper, Brass, Lead, Iron, Steel, Zinc, Tin, &c.

And taking into consideration the high price of stock as well as the trouble of obtaining labor, I can make sufficient inducements to the trade, persons who are anxious to do business.

An examination of stock, price, &c., solicited.

P. P. Stewart's Celebrated SUMMER AND WINTER COOKING STOVE,

which has equalled, if not exceeded, the best Stoves, to excite the most interest.

All kinds of Jobbing and Custom Work done.

Call at the old stand of R. Galloway, opposite the Pioneer Foundry, Dean & Co., Third, St. Paul, Minn.

**LIFE INSURANCE.**—Mr. J. F. Brierly, Traveling Agent of the "MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York," is in town attending for a few days at the International Hotel.

This Company is the Oldest, Largest and Strongest in the Country. Its assets amount to nearly \$100 Million Dollars, all securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate and in United States Stocks, (the only investments allowable under its charter.)

Its annual income amounts to over One-and-Three-Quarter Millions, and the net earnings for the past five years were *Three Millions*, all divided among the policy holders.

Dividends are used either to increase the amount of insurance or in reduction of premiums in such manner that Policies are constantly increasing or the payments constantly decreasing.

This Company take "*No Notes*" being contented upon the "call cash plan."

They have paid over *Five Million Dollars* to Widows and Orphans, Creditors, &c., during the twenty years of its business.

The Company grants endowment policies payable to the assured on attaining a certain age.

The twentieth annual Report, also circulars and information can be obtained of the Agent.

Dr. Brierly is the examining physician for the Company, two doors below the American Hotel. Mr. Brierly will be found at the Doctor's office between the hours of 8 and 10 a.m., also 2 and 4 p.m.

**ARREST OF A DESPERADO.**—He Slugs Shots at a Police Officer and is Fired on.—Yesterday afternoon Deputy U. S. Marshal Cleveland arrested a man named Michael Galvin, a low fellow who has been known as a desperado about town for several years, on charge of stealing Government horses. Galvin at once struck Mr. Cleveland a severe blow on the head with a shotgun, shot falling him to the ground, and ran, whereupon Mr. Cleveland drew his revolver and fired at Galvin without effect. The latter got up and ran home by, and was pursued by Mr. Cleveland, who on his frantic rushing again fired at him, this time also without effect. Galvin was then stopped and arrested by Mr. Cleveland, assisted by officer Patterson, and lodged in the County Jail. Mr. Cleveland's wound is quite severe, and he is confined to his bed at the International Hotel.

**MILWAUKEE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE.**—We direct attention to the double column advertisement of Bradford Brothers, wholesale dealers in Dry Goods, &c., Milwaukee. This is an old and well known house, and are not excelled by any in the facilities they possess in importing goods so as to offer good bargains. Milwaukee is a good market to purchase at, and Bradford Bros. sell New York prices. Our Minnesota merchants will do wisely to give them a call.

**LARGE RATES.**—The *Dubuque Times* says a large raft of lumber containing 1,000,000 feet passed down the river Monday evening for St. Louis, where it is worth \$15. The raft came from Stillwater, Minn., from Schleicher, Beckeler & Co.'s mills, and was piloted down by John Parker, who knows every inch of the river from St. Louis to St. Louis, and has few equals in his line. He brought the raft down without any trouble, notwithstanding the low stage of the river, starting twenty days ago.

**PATRON CORNER.**—A party of soldiers forcing tools some copies at the store of Wm. Nixon yesterday, Chi. Cummings endeavor ed to arraign the master and was resisted by one of the men of Co. D, 9th Regiment. He arrested him, and took him before Esq. Gibbs, who fined him \$10 and costs for his bad conduct.

**A BIG THING AT MERRILL'S.**—The New Gospel of Peace, according to St. Benjamin. The first chapter contains, 1. The Mystery. 2. War in the Land of Catechism. 5. Phenomenal. 10. Seethen a Partent. 17. Seethen the Scripture, &c., &c. Go buy, laugh and grow fat for all 15 cents.

By order of the President, J. C. Barbault, J. W. McCLELLAN, Secretary.

**FIRE.**—The roof of a small frame dwelling house on the corner of the fifth and Robert streets caught fire yesterday about two o'clock p.m. It was extinguished by a few buckets of water before the arrival of the engines, which were promptly on hand.

Peter Carradine for sale at Merrill's. Go and get one.

The new novel—Peter Carradine. Go to Merrill's and get one.

The book of the seasons is Peter Carradine—for sale at Merrill's.

See W. J. Smith & Co's advertisement for a German boy, also for dwelling house.

**LOCAL NOTICES.**

**SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.**—The direct route from La Crosse to Chicago and all points East and South, is now in full operation. The first chapter contains, 1. The Mystery. 2. War in the Land of Catechism. 5. Phenomenal. 10. Seethen a Partent. 17. Seethen the Scripture, &c., &c. Go buy, laugh and grow fat for all 15 cents.

Both Trains from La Crosse to Chicago, via Minneapolis, are given up to passengers.

Passenger Purchasing Tickets via La Crosse, go East or South, should be particular and ask Tickets via MINNESOTA JUNCTION, which can be bought at all times *as by other routes*. This Passengers may be assured of.

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# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III.

SAINT PAUL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1863.

NUMBER 254.

The Saint Paul Press.  
State and United States Official Paper.

This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

SAINT PAUL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7.

UNION MEETINGS.

UNION MEETINGS are hereby announced, which will be addressed by the following persons:

SENATOR M. S. WHITKINSON, COL. STEPHENS MILLER, AND HON. D. DONNELLY.

Walsham ..... October 12

Lake City ..... Oct. 13

Hastings ..... Oct. 15

St. Paul ..... Oct. 16

St. Peter ..... Oct. 17

Minneapolis ..... Oct. 19

SENATOR WHITKINSON AND COL. MILLER.

Austin ..... October 12

Monticello ..... Oct. 21

Clerk Water ..... Oct. 22

Saint Paul ..... Oct. 23

St. Peter ..... Oct. 24

Mapleton ..... November 2

Mapleton ..... November 3

Mapleton ..... November 4

Mapleton ..... November 5

Mapleton ..... November 6

Mapleton ..... November 7

Mapleton ..... November 8

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Mapleton ..... April 9

Mapleton ..... April

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1863.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—At joining the Bridge.

Proceedings of the Minnesota Methodist Episcopal Annual Conference held at Hastings, Commencing Sept. 30, 1863.

The conference convened at 8 A. M., Bishop Ames in the chair.

The opening religious services were conducted by Rev. D. Brooks.

The roll of the Conference was called by the Secretary of the last Conference, and fifty-seven ministers answered to their names.

The Conference elected the Secretary of last year by acclamation.

On motion he was allowed to nominate his own assistants, and named N. Lathrop and J. G. Speckman.

The following Standing Committees were appointed:

*On Public Worship*—C. Brooks, T. M. Gossard, J. H. Crofton, J. F. Pease, T. Day, J. G. Speckman and N. Lathrop.

*Nominations*—The Conference Steew.

*Missions*—The Presiding Elders.

*Education*—Daniel Cobb, B. F. Tracy, J. H. Richardson, D. Brooks, C. G. Bowditch, N. S. Olson, J. H. Crofton, F. W. Trager.

*Sunday Schools*—D. Brooks, W. C. Shaw, James A. Tucker, C. Griswold, N. S. Olson, Nelson V. Midday, G. W. T. Wright, D. Tracy, D. Long, A. Lamprecht, C. Holman.

*Parsons*—J. C. Rids, C. McKinley, C. G. Bowditch.

*General Work*—D. Brooks, R. Lathrop, A. H. Abbott, C. G. Bowditch, E. Shober, C. H. Fletcher, E. Fleischmann.

*General Work*—D. Brooks, T. M. Gossard, S. A. Clubbick, G. M. Richardson, J. S. Perigrine, C. F. Lindquist, H. H. Richter, W. F. Tracy.

*Sundae Work*—E. Eggleston, E. Shober, J. D. Rich.

*Post Offices*—B. F. Morse.

*Churches*—J. Quigley, J. Peet, J. O. Rich.

*Trust Fund*—G. W. T. Wright, J. Cowden, G. Gossman.

*Passenger*—B. F. Cray, C. G. Bowditch, E. Shober.

*Conventions*—B. F. Cray, R. Lathrop, A. H. Abbott, C. G. Bowditch, E. Shober, C. H. Fletcher, E. Fleischmann.

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**Hardware.**

**1863.** **1863**  
P. F. HODGES & CO  
DEALERS IN  
Standard Farm Machinery,  
AT

Nicols & Deans' Iron Store,  
Third Street,  
ST. PAUL.....MINN.

Agents for Bratley & Pitt's Buffalo Threshing  
Machinery.  
Also, Brad & Co's Masticine Threshing  
Machinery.  
McMurtry's Reaper and Mower.  
H. Mann's Reaper and Mower.  
Haskford & Hudson's Grain Drill.  
Haskford & Co's Chicago Threshing  
Machinery.

Also a general stock of Agricultural Implements, hand tools, farm machinery, the collection  
of farmers at auction, wishing to purchase.

NICOLS, DEAN & CO.  
Agricultural Implements,  
SCYTHES, SICKLES, FORKS, HOES, CUL-  
TIVATORS AND PLOWS.

CORN PLATES, TO hand and for sale at the  
lowest market rates.

NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF  
WAGON HUSS, SPOKES, RENT AND SAW  
ED FELLOWS, SICKLES, &c.

All the very best material, just received and  
on sale by

NICOLS & DEAN.

CORDAGE AND LEAD PIPE—

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale, by

NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

JUST RECEIVED,

A full stock of

Wagon Wood, Hubs, Spokes,  
Felloes, &c.,

Also, GRASS SCYTHES, SICKLES, FORKS  
RAKES AND CULTIVATORS.

A stock of

PITTSBURG COAL.

Always on hand at lowest prices, Wholesale  
and Retail, Bar Iron, Sheet Iron, Plat Steel  
Casting Steel, Cast Steel, Nails, Spikes, Springs  
Axles, Axle Shafts, Hubs, Spokes, Rims, Flamed  
Spikes, Blacksmith's Tools, Chains, and

Heavy Hardware.

Warehouse 101 Third street, St. Paul.

J. B. BRADEN.

april 19

THRESHING MACHINES,

1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Horse Power, for sale very  
low, at the Pioneer Foundry and Agricultural  
Works (cont'd) GILMAN & CO.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,

New and second hand, for sale extremely low,  
at the Pioneer Foundry.

GILMAN & CO.

TO THE TRADE OF THE

NORTHWEST.

Hoping purchased the old stand of R. Galloway  
and fitted it up.

A STOVE STORE,

And having secured some of the best workmen of  
the country, I now offer

THE LATEST AND MOST DESIRABLE  
PATTERNS OF STOVES,

AND A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

TINWARE, STEVE PIPE, &c.

And fitting into consideration the high prices of  
stocks as well as the trouble of obtaining labor, I  
will make sufficient inducements to do the trade.

An examination of stock, prices, &c., is solicited

I am also SOLE AGENT OF

P. P. Stewart's Celebrated  
SUMMER AND WINTER  
Cooking Stove,

Which has a equal, I would invite the attention  
of all who will attend all auction sales picking up what  
gains wherever found; we have, therefore, an  
advantage over others—all will do well to call on  
us before purchasing.

HOGAN & CAMP,

142 Third-Street

CLOTHING.

AT W. H. TEMPLE'S.

New Goods, Best Material, Latest Style, Lowest Price.

These are some of the inducements we offer.

A call from those in want of

ANY ARTICLE

USUALLY FOUND IN A

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Is respectfully requested.

W. H. TEMPLE,

my 20th

MILWAUKEE.

SHERWIN,  
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DRY GOODS,

OFFICE, WITH STOCK

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OUR PURPOSE IS TO COMPETE, NOT

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au20-d tw&w

FOR SALE AND NO MISTAKE.

A fine Hotel, four stories high, built of stone  
cheap for cash. Enquire of

W. C. HERNDON, Hastings.

sept15-3m

HAPPINESS OR MISERY?—THAT  
IS THE QUESTION.—The proprietors of  
the New York Medical College have issued free FIVE of their most interesting  
Lectures on Marriage and its Disqualification  
of Manhood, Loss of Energy and Vital Power.  
These invaluable lectures have been the main  
feature of the course of study, and will be forwarded free, on receipt of four stamps, by  
Dr. Witfield's Vegetable Pills, No. 1st Broadway, N. Y.

sept15-3m

Are warranted a certain cure for  
Fistula, Blind or Bleeding  
in Piles.

We would caution all who are victims to this  
distressing complaint to avoid the use of external  
applications, as they result only in aggravating  
the difficulty.

Price 50 cents per box. Send by mail to  
any address.

J. YOUNG, Sole Proprietor,  
No. 1st Broadway, N. Y.

sept15-3m

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1863.

**Dry Goods.**

**HOGAN & CAMP**

ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF THREE

FALL AND WINTER STOCK

ON

DRESS GOODS

DEPARTMENT

Is replete with all the latest styles and fabrics

comprising in part a beautiful line of

LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOES,

ALL WOOL PLAIDS, all colors,

PARIS OTTOMANS,

SHIR STRIPE CREPE,

BROCADE REPS,

PLAID MOHAIRS,

ANELINE PLAIDS,

MUSLIN DELAINES, &c.

From 25¢ a yard to 1.50

In Shawls and Mantles,

We have everything new and desirable, contain-

ing upwards of

200 of the Latest Styles

We have made such arrangements in New

York, that we will be continually in

receipt of

New Patterns.

We have a large stock of CLOAKINGS, and are

prepared to make MANTLES to order on

a day's notice.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

For Ladies and Misses, a large assortment;

complete line of BRADLEY HOOP

SKIRTS, for Ladies, Misses

and Children;

all the favorite brands.

We have a splendid stock of

CLOTHES and CASSIMERES.

We will call the attention of Merchant Tailor

to these goods, having been bought well

will sell them low.

To Country Merchants

We would say, that having bought our Domestic

Goods at July price, much less than present,

we are enabled to job Goods at

the lowest price.

PICTURES, PATTERNS, &c., is solicited

I am also SOLE AGENT of

P. P. Stewart's Celebrated  
SUMMER AND WINTER

Cooking Stove,

Which has a equal, I would invite the attention

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THE CITY.  
THE HORSE FAIR.

Success of the Tournament.  
EXCITING RACES—A LARGE CROWD  
PRESENT.  
SECOND DAY.

The crowd in attendance yesterday at the Union Course was much larger than even on the first day. A long line of vehicles was inside the enclosure, most of them filled with ladies. The weather was as chilly as on Monday, but the races were highly enjoyed by the spectators present, notwithstanding this fact, and good humor prevailed.

IN THE MORNING.

The first race of the day was a trotting match for \$25 in harness between Tom Brown, Gen. Sully and Blackbird. Tom was won by Gen. Sully in two heats. Time, 3:30, and 2:56.

IN THE AFTERNOON.

The first race was a running match, last three in five, between several horses, entered as follows:

Wt. carried. Age.  
Minnesota (grey mare) . . . . . 75 2  
Minnesota Belle (black mare) . . . . . 137  
Lightfoot (grey mare) . . . . . 121  
Gen. Sully (brown mare) . . . . . 129  
Lady Red Bird (brown mare) . . . . . 123  
Hickory (scrub gelding) . . . . . 153 7

*First Heat.*—The horses started off well, and kept together to the half way pole, where Hickory bolted again. Pea Ridge fell behind. Lightfoot and Lady Red Bird came in neck and neck. The judges decided it a dead heat, and threw out Hickory and Pea Ridge. Time, 2:31.

*Second Heat.*—The four horses again got off well. Minnesota, a slightly older mare, led from the start, and won. The judges decided it a dead heat, and threw out Hickory and Pea Ridge. Time, 2:35.

*Third Heat.*—This heat resulted in the triumph of Minnesota again over Minnesota Belle. Hickory having been withdrawn on account of breaking a shoe. Time, 2:32. The judges therefore decided Minnesota to have won the race.

No one had won the prize for second best, a new horse was ordered between Minnesota Belle and Red Bird. The former won it and the prize. Time,

THE LAST RACE.

of the day was a trotting match with double entries; by Andrew Spencer, Jas. Colly and team, for best three in five. There were three John Lathers.

*First Heat.*—Colly was distanced. Late passed Spencer about the half-mile post. Spencer got ahead, however, on the home stretch, but broke up, and came in win-

ner. Time, 2:35.

*Second Heat.*—Won by Spencer, who was ahead from the word go. Time, 2:32. Late was close up, and Colly again distanced.

*Third Heat.*—Same result. Time, 2:37. Colby team ruled out.

*Fourth Heat.*—Won by Spencer. Time, 2:24.

The race was awarded him.

This closed the proceedings of the day.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

At 11 A. M., polo race, green horses, purse \$25.

At 1 P. M., polo race, saddle horses, Skip.

At 2 P. M., trotting mule heats, 3 in 5, to harness, purse \$200.

At 3 P. M., trotting mule heats, 3 in 5, to harness, purse \$200.

At 4 P. M., exhibition of stock and award of premiums made.

At 5 P. M., precisely, lady equestrianship—prize \$200.

At 6 P. M., trotting mule heats, 3 in 5, to harness, purse \$200.

At 7 P. M., trotting mule heats, 3 in 5, to harness, purse \$200.

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At 8 P. M., trotting mule heats, 3 in 5, to harness, purse \$200.

At 9 P. M., trotting mule heats, 3 in 5, to harness, purse \$200.

At 10 P. M., trotting mule heats, 3 in 5, to harness, purse \$200.

At 11 P. M., trotting mule heats, 3 in 5, to harness, purse \$200.

At 12 M., trotting mule heats, 3 in 5, to harness, purse \$200.

At 1 P. M., trotting mule heats, 3 in 5, to harness, purse \$200.

At 2 P. M., trotting mule heats, 3 in 5, to harness, purse \$200.

At 3 P. M., trotting mule heats, 3 in 5, to harness, purse \$200.

At 4 P. M., trotting mule heats, 3 in 5, to harness, purse \$200.

At 5 P. M., trotting m

# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III.

The Saint Paul Press.

State and United States Official Paper.

This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

SAINT PAUL, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1863.

UNION MEETINGS.

Union Meetings are hereby announced, which will be addressed by the following persons:

SENATOR M. S. WILKINSON, COL. STEPHEN MILLER, AND HON. L. DONNELLY.

Wednesday, Oct. 12.

Lake City..... 12

Red Wing..... 13

Hastings..... 14

St. Paul..... 15

Stillwater..... 16

Minneapolis..... 17

SENIOR WILKINSON AND COL. MILLER.

Anoka..... 20

Monticello..... 21

Cottage Grove..... 22

Shakopee..... 23

St. Peter..... 24

Bloomington..... November 1.

Newspapers friendly to the cause are requested to copy the foregoing notices; and those presented in the columns, resulting in the following arrangements to make all necessary arrangements for the meetings.

W. L. WILSON,  
City Union Republican State Committee.

PROCLAMATION OF THE  
PRESIDENT.

Thursday, Nov. 26th to be Set A part  
as a Day of National Thanksgiving.

By the President of the United States of America,  
A PROCLAMATION.

The year that is drawing towards its close has been filled with the blessings of fruitful fields and healthy skies. To these bounties, which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the sources from which they come, others have been added, which are of so extraordinary a nature that they cannot fail to penetrate and soften even the heart which is habitually insensible to the ever-watchful providence of Almighty God.

In the midst of a civil war of unequalled magnitude and severity, which has sometimes seemed to invite and provoke the aggressions of foreign States, peace has been preserved with all nations, order has been maintained, the laws have been respected and obeyed, and harmony has prevailed everywhere, except in the theatre of military conflict; while that theatre of war has enlarged the borders of our settlements, and the mines, as well of iron and coal as the precious metals, have yielded even more abundantly than heretofore. Population has steadily increased, notwithstanding the waste that has been made in the camp, the siege, and the battle-field; and the country, rejoicing in the consciousness of augmented strength and vigor, is permitted to expect a continuance of years, with a large increase of freedom.

No human counsel hath devised, nor hath any mortal hand worked out, these great things. They are the gifts of the Most High God, who, while dealing with us in anger for our sins, hath nevertheless reserved mercy. It has seemed to me fit and proper that they should be solemnly, reverently, and gratefully acknowledged by the whole American people. I do, therefore, invite my fellow-citizens in every part of the United States, and also those who are sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe the last Thursday of November next as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to our beneficent Father who dwelleth in the heavens; and I recommend to them that, while offering up the ascriptions just due Him for such singular deliverances and blessings, they do also, with humble penitence for our national perverseness and disobedience, commend to His tender care all those who have become widows, orphans or sufferers in the lamentable civil strife in which we are unavoidably engaged, and fervently implore the interposition of the Almighty hand to heal the wounds of the nation, and to restore it, as soon as may be consistent with the Divine purposes, to the full enjoyment of peace, harmony, tranquility and union.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this third day of October, in the year of our Lord 1863, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

A. LINCOLN.

By the President:  
W. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

THE DRAFT.

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JAMES B. FRY,  
Provost Marshal General.

The baseness of traitors is again illustrated by the statement in our dispatches, that the rebels keep in close confinement all of the Union officers captured and many privates, while they declare every paroled rebel officer, and man exchanged, and order them to join their regiments.

## ROSECRANS' SITUATION.

It is now a settled question, that the battles of Chickamauga were virtual defeats for the rebels, as they failed to secure the prize so eagerly sought for—Chattanooga—and with it the recovery of East Tennessee. Their loss in killed and wounded exceeds ours, while the few miles of territory gained are perfectly worthless.

The great question now is, can Rosecrans hold his ground until reinforcements reach him? The Richmond papers have repeatedly stated, that if Rosecrans is permitted to hold Chattanooga, the battles will have been in vain; and all that can be gathered from rebel reports and movements, indicate that a desperate attempt will yet be made to dislodge our army. At our last advices Bragg had not renewed the battle, probably owing to his army being in an unfit condition to hurl against an entrenched foe. This gives Rosecrans valuable time, and it is safe to presume his position is impregnable so far as an attack from Bragg is concerned.

Our dispatches for the past day or two indicate, that the rebel tactics now are to cut off Rosecrans from his supplies, instead of making a direct attack; and in this movement they seem to be temporarily successful, Wheeler, with 8,000 cavalry, is said to have succeeded in reaching Rosecrans' rear, and with such a force he can do immense damage, if his rail is not soon terminated.

The heavy reinforcements which have been sent Rosecrans will speedily restore communication, and the most serious consequences likely to ensue will be the detention of a large force to prevent rebel incursions upon the railroads leading to Chattanooga. We have the utmost confidence that Rosecrans will be able to hold his position until the cavalry raids are checked and the reinforcements reach him, if they have not already done so. With his army augmented and his rear secure, he can resume the offensive, and march triumphantly onward.

## MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

The Seventh Regiment, Colonel Marshall commanding, reached the city about one p. m. yesterday and immediately embarked upon the Hudson, for New York.

The Tenth Regiment, Col. Baker, did not reach here until nearly 6 p. m., having delayed in leaving the Fort. They proceeded down the river as soon as possible after reaching the levee.

The Ninth Regiment leaves to-day.

There were many sad scenes of parting yesterday as these regiments took their departure. They enter for the first time upon the stern realities of war, and the sacrifice of many of their number will undoubtedly be required to crush out this diabolical rebellion. While we bid them God speed and breathe prayers for their speedy and safe return, let us not neglect to strengthen their hands and nerve their hearts, by sustaining them with ballots, the government that they are aiding to preserve with bullets.

Mr. KNOX, the correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who recently visited this city, writes to that journal at length concerning Indian affairs. The following is one of his remarks:

"The question to be made of the Indians after the present ones have ended, is a matter of great importance. The whole country is becoming rapidly settled, and the Indian is very much in evidence. Who can tell what claim to a single acre of soil is a question not yet decided. It is generally contended that the country became the indisputable property of the Indians at the time of discovery. Of course the Indians had no right or business here. In fact he had no business here at all, and, if he did, he did so at the present time in evidence of our exceeding magnanimity and kindness of heart. We must be lenient no longer, and proceed to make the Indians pay for the trouble we must rid ourselves of the Indian, so that the march of civilization will be unimpeded."

By a typographical error, we were made to say yesterday, that Capt. Fiske's expedition was twenty miles, north west of Gen. Sibley, when he engaged the Indians. It should have read one hundred and twenty.

## Why Rosecrans Fought on the Chickamauga.

The New York  *Tribune* intimated, the other day, that Gen. Rosecrans acted under imperative orders and against his own judgment in fighting where and when he did. The *Herald's* correspondent on the battle field wrote to these effect:

"I shall never believe that Rosecrans or Thomas entered into the first battle of the Chickamauga with that degree of confidence which he had. He did not then appear to be something over a greenie. Rosecrans had no control over him, he battle, and the knowledge of male Thomas, who blanching his hair had, I think, the same confidence in him as in any man. He had brought with him all the orders from me, and Washington, who knew nothing of the situation. There were some of them, who looked on, that he ought to form a junction with Burnside, Gen. Halleck had decided to do so, the responsibility was to him. The general, however, who on the 10th did not hesitate against the advice of Gen. Rosecrans, who proposed concentrating at Chattanooga to order him forward to公子 of the "substantial victories" in Georgia belong to Gen. Halleck."

—Samuel S. Cox, member of Congress who has been stumping the State in favor of the election of Vallandigham, has given up the work and gone over into Michigan. He delivered a speech in Detroit on Saturday, almost within Mr. Vallandigham's hearing, who is staying at Windsor, Canada, just across the river.

## OLD PAPERS FOR SALE AT this office.

Sept 18

SAINT PAUL, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1863.

## THE RUSSIAN GUESTS.

### Their Magnificent Reception.

#### An Imposing Popular Ovation.

##### Speeches of Mayor Odycke and Admiral Lisovsky.

From the New York Times, Oct. 2d.

Preliminary to the reception of the officers of the fleet in the city, it was arranged that the Joint Committee of the Common Council having the matter in charge should proceed to the Alexander Nevsky, the flag ship of the squadron, thus introducing the ceremony of a simple reference to the resolution of the Common Council tendering to the Russian Rear Admiral the officers of his fleet a formal reception and the hospitalities of the city of New York, and assigning the expression of that intent now to His Honor the Mayor.

Major Odycke at once, with peculiar grace and impressiveness, and amid profound silence, addressed the Admiral as follows:

ADMIRAL LISOVSKY: It affords me great pleasure to receive you and your brother officers of the Russian fleet as the honored guests of this city. I but express the feelings of all our citizens when I greet you with a welcome at once cordial, sincere and hearty.

What would be due to you distinguished strangers visiting our country for the first time. But it is not alone on personal grounds that we desire to meet your visit with proper demonstrations of respect. We desire through you, to testify our esteem and friendliness for the Government and people you represent. We recognize in your Excellency, Admiral Lisovsky, an enlightened ruler of a powerful Empire, who has immortalized his reign by one of the noblest acts recorded in history. In his subjects we see a brave and enterprising people who are making rapid strides in all the arts that adorn an advanced civilization.

We place a high value on the friendship and sympathy of such a nation. This is the first time that we have met between our country and ours since we became a nation; and the sympathy of your sovereign for our national misfortunes has been officially expressed with a warmth and sincerity which has not failed to touch our sensibilities, and awaken reciprocal emotions.

We rejoice at this opportunity to testify to you through your Excellency the appreciation which we bear of the conduct of your Government, and we venture to hope that the occasion of your visit and the hospitalities we propose, will serve to strengthen the ties of friendship which have so long united the two nations.

Permit me, Admiral, to repeat my words to you, that we are anxious to know your views respecting the conduct of your Government, and we venture to hope that the occasion of your visit and the hospitalities we propose, will serve to strengthen the ties of friendship which have so long united the two nations.

Admiral Fremont here presented the Admiral with a copy of the resolutions beautifully engrossed on parchment.

Admiral Lisovsky replied as follows:

GRASSEVSKY: The present occasion offers me another confirmation of what has just been expressed by the honorable member of your Board. In coming here through the Sound, everywhere on our passage, at every villa, every mansion every cottage, we received the heartiest welcome. Therefore, the words I have the honor to hear from you now had been made in the camp, the siege, and the battle-field; and the country, rejoicing in the consciousness of augmented strength and vigor, is permitted to expect a continuance of years, with a large increase of freedom.

No human counsel hath devised, nor hath any mortal hand worked out, these great things. They are the gifts of the Most High God, who, while dealing with us in anger for our sins, hath nevertheless reserved mercy. It has seemed to me fit and proper that they should be solemnly, reverently, and gratefully acknowledged by the whole American people. I do, therefore, invite my fellow-citizens in every part of the United States, and also those who are sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe the last Thursday of November next as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to our beneficent Father who dwelleth in the heavens; and I recommend to them that, while offering up the ascriptions just due Him for such singular deliverances and blessings, they do also, with humble penitence for our national perverseness and disobedience, commend to His tender care all those who have become widows, orphans or sufferers in the lamentable civil strife in which we are unavoidably engaged, and fervently implore the interposition of the Almighty hand to heal the wounds of the nation, and to restore it, as soon as may be consistent with the Divine purposes, to the full enjoyment of peace, harmony, tranquility and union.

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**Hardware.****1863.** **1863.**  
P. F. HODGES & CODEALERS IN  
Standard Farm Machinery,

AT

Nicols & Deans' Iron Store,  
Third Street,

ST. PAUL.....MINN.

Agents for Brayley's Machines,  
" " Co.'s Masillon Threshing  
Machinery, McCormick's Reapers and Mowers,  
Blickoff & Huifman's Grain Drill,  
H. A. Pitts & Co.'s Chicago Threshing  
Machinery, &c., &c.Also a general stock of Agricultural Implements  
on hand, to which will be added the purchases  
of farmers and others who purchase  
from us.NICOLS & DEAN,  
P. F. HODGES.AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,  
SCYTHES, SNAFFS, FORKS, HOES, CUL-  
TIVATORS AND PLOWS.CORN PLOWS on hand and for sale at the  
lowest market rates.

NICOLS, DEAN &amp; CO.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF  
WAGON HUHS, SPOKES, REYN & SAW  
ED FELLOWS, SHAFTS, &c., &c.All of the very best material just received and  
or sale by appt'dy NICOLS & DEAN.CORDAGE AND LEAD PIPE—  
JUST RECEIVED,  
And for sale low, by NICOLS, DEAN & CO.JUST RECEIVED,  
A full stock of  
Wagon Wood, Hubs, Spokes,  
Felloes, &c., &c.Also, GRASS SCYTHES, SNAFFS, FORKS  
Rakes and Cradles.

PITTSBURG COAL.

Always on hand at lowest prices. Wholesale  
and Retail, Bar Iron, Sheet Iron, Plow Steel  
Steel, Cast Iron, Nails, Spikes, Springs  
Axles, Gears, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.Heavy Hardware.  
Warehouse 153 Third street, St. Paul.

J. B. BRADEN.

SPRINGFIELD COAL.

THRESHING MACHINES,  
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10 Horse Power, for very  
low, at the Pioneer Foundry and Agricultural  
Works. (auft) GILMAN & CO.STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,  
New and second hand, for sale extremely low,  
at the Pioneer Foundry. GILMAN & CO.TO THE TRADE OF THE  
NORTHWEST.Having purchased the old stand of R. Galloway  
and fitted it up.ATO STEVE STORE,  
And having secured the best workmen of  
the country, I now offerTHE LATEST AND MOST DESIRABLE  
Patterns of Stoves, &c., &c., &c.AND A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF  
TIN WARE.To the trade, which will be sold at near Chicago  
and Milwaukee, prices, or the extra expense of  
by mail, I can assure you, will allow

I am now prepared to fill all orders for

Tin Ware, Stove Pipe, &amp;c., &amp;c.

An examination of my goods will be solicited.

I am also SOLE AGENT of

P. P. Stewart's Celebrated  
SUMMER AND WINTER  
Cooking Stove,

Which has no equal. I would invite the atten-

tion of all who wish to purchase a first-class  
Stove, to examine it before purchasing.The latest and most complete  
catalogue of Stoves, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.And taking into consideration the high prices of  
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Cooking Stove,

Which has no equal. I would invite the atten-

tion of all who wish to purchase a first-class  
Stove, to examine it before purchasing.



# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III.

The Saint Paul Press,

State and United States Official Paper.

This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

SAINT PAUL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1863.

## UNION MEETINGS.

UNION MEETINGS are hereby announced, which will be addressed by the following persons:

SENATOR M. S. WILKINSON, COL. STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS, AND DR. J. D. DODD.

Waterville..... October 12

Lake City..... " 13

Red Wing..... " 14

Bentonville..... " 15

St. Paul..... " 16

Stillwater..... " 17

Wabasha..... " 18

SEASIDE WILKINSON & COL. MILLER.

Anoka..... October 20

Monticello..... " 21

Cold Spring..... " 22

Shakopee..... " 23

St. Peter..... " 24

Mankato..... November 2

ED.—Newspapers friendly to the cause are requested to copy the foregoing notices; and those who have facilities for doing so, are desired to make all necessary arrangements for the meetings.

W. L. WILSON,  
Chas' Union Republican State Committee.

The telegraph was so much occupied with military business yesterday that our dispatches were not forwarded.

## DRAFTING OR VOLUNTEERING, WHICH?

By reference to a correspondence which we publish elsewhere it will be seen that the draft has been ordered to commence in this State on the 25th of this month and all volunteers will be received and credited to the 24th.

Immediately upon the receipt of the information, that the draft was about to be ordered, Gov. Swift applied to the President for authority to raise a volunteer regiment of cavalry to take the place of the Mounted Rangers, whose term of service expires in December. This request has been granted, and we now have fifteen days in which to raise our quota and relieve the State from a draft.

According to the estimates made in Washington, our quota is fourteen hundred and twenty-five, but from Governor Swift's letter we are led to infer that Hatch's battalion, which is now on its way to Pendleton, has not been passed to us yet. This will reduce the number to be drafted to about nine hundred, and that number enlisted in a cavalry regiment, for the frontier service will fill our quota. Several hundred of the Mounted Rangers can undoubtedly be induced to re-enlist and with proper effort the balance required can be enlisted from those not now in the service.

Cavalry is the only efficient arm of the service, for our frontier, and if a new regiment should be raised it would unquestionably be kept in the State during its term of enlistment. It is essential to our safety that the place of the Mounted Rangers should be filled with a similar regiment, and we do not anticipate serious difficulty in securing the requisite number.

Let it not be said that it was necessary to draft men in Minnesota to defend our own frontier, while thousands of our brethren are voluntarily battling for us in distant sections of the country.

The Ninth Regiment, Col. Alexander Wilkins, left on the Chippewa Falls, yesterday forenoon.

The departure of this regiment completes another brigade that Minnesota offers up upon the altar of her country. A noble hand of heroes have gone forth this week, leaving behind them multitudes of friends who lament the separation, but bearing with them the prayers of every loyal citizen for their prosperity and success in encountering the traitorous foe that has brought the calamity of war upon the nation.

Many a sad heart will wait and watch in vain for the return of the many forms that now enter the contest with strength and vigor; and many a soldier will longingly turn his eyes to the home hearth, as the life stream ebbs and flowing currents the Southern soil. May God cover their heads in the day of battle, and comfort those who have bidden their treasures a last farewell.

The rebels manage to keep posted, and with their information they do not seem remarkably hopeful. The Richmond Dispatch, of the 2nd, has an editorial on East Tennessee, which concludes as follows:

"Upon the whole, as far as we can judge of the relative situation of the two armies from the meager information afforded by telegrams, Bragg's forces to the commanding general are extremely critical. The Yankees, however, are making prodigious efforts to reinforce the latter, having already dispatched two corps from Meade's army, and large numbers of troops from Vicksburg and other southern points."

Some idea of the rapidity with which reinforcements were sent to Chattanooga, can be formed from the fact that troops that left Baltimore on Friday the 25th of September, were in a position to render Rosecrans effective aid on Tuesday the 29th.

The Chicago Times has sent a competent reporter to trail about in the wake of Dick Merrick, who is making treasonable speeches in Ohio. This reporter commenced on meetings 20,000 strong, but gradually increased them, 5,000 at a time, until now he has attended three consecutive meetings where 50,000 were assembled. The fellow displays capability for editor-in-chief, and ought to be promoted.

## ROSTER OF THE REGIMENTS SIXTH SOUTH.

The following comprises the list of Field and Company Officers belonging to the Regiments which have left for the South within the past few days:

**Seventh Regiment.**

Colonel—William R. Marshall.  
Major—George Bradley.  
Adj'tant—Edward A. Frazer.  
Quartermaster—Annie Cutler.  
Surgeon—Dr. Samuel A. Ames.  
Adj'tant Surgeon—A. Ames  
Chaplain—Rev. P. Light.

**Company A**—Captain John K. Arnold, First Lieutenant Locl B. Hoeg; Second Lieutenant A. C. Clark.

**Company B**—Captain John Curtiss, First Lieutenant A. H. Stevens; Second Lieutenant A. A. Rice.

**Company C**—Captain W. H. Burt, First Lieutenant Frank H. Pratt; Second Lieutenant W. H. Thomas.

**Company D**—Captain Rola Banks, First Lieutenant Norman Buck; Second Lieutenant D. Densmore.

**Company E**—Captain Thomas G. Hall, First Lieutenant Alex. Wright; Second Lieutenant L. H. Hardy.

**Company F**—Captain John Kennedy, First Lieutenant L. W. Collins; Second Lieutenant Stephen C. Miller.

**Company G**—Captain W. C. Williston, First Lieutenant H. B. Becher; Second Lieutenant D. Densmore.

**Company H**—Captain James Gilliland, First Lieutenant L. C. Davis; Second Lieutenant Ob. R. Wilkinson.

**Company I**—Captain M. A. McKey, Jr., First Lieutenant James M. Moore.

**Company K**—Captain Theodore G. Carter, First Lieutenant F. A. Boer; Second Lieutenant Nelson H. Manning.

**Company L**—Captain W. H. Wilkin.

**Lieutenant Colonel**—Josiah F. Marsh.

**Major**—William M. Marckham.

**Adj'tant**—James H. Moore.

**Quartermaster**—John L. Owens.

**Surgeon**—R. H. Bincham.

**Adj'tant Surgeon**—R. W. Twitchell.

**Company A**—Captain Jonathan Chase, First Lieutenant Harrison Jones; Second Lieutenant C. Neileen.

**Company B**—Captain Richard Strong, First Lieutenant C. A. Clark; Second Lieutenant L. H. Clark.

**Company C**—Captain Edwin W. Ford, First Lieutenant Oliver J. Sherwood; Second Lieutenant M. J. Daniels.

**Company D**—Captain A. K. Skaro, First Lieutenant H. C. Paton; Second Lieutenant H. R. Walker.

**Company E**—Captain Jerome Dane, First Lieutenant Clark Keyser; Second Lieutenant J. R. Roberts.

**Company F**—Captain A. M. French, First Lieutenant O. P. Stearns; Second Lieutenant M. J. Daniels.

**Company G**—Captain Thos. H. Barstow, First Lieutenant C. H. Bealeton; Second Lieutenant C. P. Clegg.

**Company H**—Captain William H. Baxter, First Lieutenant Joseph W. Heiman; Second Lieutenant R. J. Ashley; Second Lieutenant Thomas Van Etten.

**Company I**—Captain D. W. Wellington, First Lieutenant Jules Cajon; Second Lieutenant C. Neileen.

**Company L**—Captain W. H. Wilkin.

**Company M**—Captain J. Curtis McCain.

**Company N**—Captain J. Curtis McCain.

**Company O**—Captain J. Curtis McCain.

**Company P**—Captain Thos. H. Barstow, First Lieutenant C. H. Bealeton; Second Lieutenant C. P. Clegg.

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**Company T**—Captain W. H. Wilkin.

**Company U**—Captain W. H. Wilkin.

**Company V**—Captain W. H. Wilkin.

**Company W**—Captain W. H. Wilkin.

**Company X**—Captain W. H. Wilkin.

**Company Y**—Captain W. H. Wilkin.

**Company Z**—Captain W. H. Wilkin.

**Company AA**—Captain W. H. Wilkin.

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, FIRDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1863.

The Saint Paul Press.  
PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.  
Office—Across the Bridge.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

CHICKAMAUGA.

GLORIOUS RECORD OF THE  
SECOND MINNESOTA.

Full Details of the Part they  
Took in the Fight, by our  
Own Correspondent.

GEN. BRANNAN STYLES  
THEM "IRONSIDES."

The Most Complete List of Cas-  
ualties yet Published.

THE REBELS MADDENED  
BY WHISKY.

The Enemy Dressed in Clothing  
from Our Dead Attempt to  
Deceive Our Forces.

[Below will be found an exceedingly interesting account of the part the Second Minnesota took in the battles near Chattanooga. The list of casualties is more complete and circumstantial than the official list previously published.—Ed. Press.]

Correspondence of the St. Paul Press.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Sept. 26th, '63.

You will probably have heard of the desperate battles that took place on Saturday and Sunday, the 19th and 20th, near Chickamauga Creek, about thirteen miles south-east of this place, long before the particulars can reach you by mail; and as the Second Minn. bore an honorable part in this last sad drama of war, those having friends in it will feel anxious to hear of their fate; and all Minnesotans will feel glad to hear what their boys played in beating back thrice their numbers of an insolent foe, who, made mad by whisky, came rushing on us with a determination to crush our little army from existence. For the consolation of the first, I enclose a list of casualties, and for the information of the latter, I will attempt to give the particulars of our movements, and of what I saw and can credit of the actions of parties of our enemy.

We were concentrating in Lookout Valley, sixteen miles S. E. of Chattanooga the 9th, when we heard of the enemy's retreat from that place, consequently Gen. Rosser, determined to follow them and strike them a severe blow before they reached Atlanta, Ga., where it was said they would retreat to. On the 10th all the troops were in motion; Gen. Crittenden's corps moved up to occupy Chattanooga, and Gen. Thomas' corps moved east via Trenton and crossed Lookout Mountains at Stephenson's Gap, into Chattanooga Valley; the head of the Valley was Macdonald's Cave—formed by Pigeon Mountains—forming a semi-circle, connecting with the Lookout range. McCook's corps were still farther to our right, as we supposed to capture Rome, and cut their communications South.

September 16th found us safely confronting the enemy at Dug's and Pigeon Gap, eight miles north-east of Lafayette, where the enemy were then reported to be concentrating, over ninety thousand strong.

Gen. Granger's reserve corps was to collect at Chattanooga. Crittenden was sent down to support our left, and McCook called up from further South.

The 17th our division moved north-east five miles, to support Gen. Reynolds, who had been attacked that morning and their pickets driven in. Gen. McCook's advance, arriving to take our place at night.

The 18th it was ascertained that the enemy were massing their forces on our extreme left, probably for the purpose of cutting us off from Chattanooga, and recapturing the place; consequently we received orders at 4 p.m. to move immediately, which we did as fast as the blockaded condition of the roads would admit; marching all night long. We made about ten miles during the night, and at eight A.M., the 19th, we halted about half an hour to make coffee, but had hardly time to do so when we were ordered forward.

The enemy had attacked and driven back Gen. Crittenden's scouts and pickets the evening before, but were held from crossing Chickamauga Creek, which runs in a northerly direction.

The country around is generally level, swelling into ridges, gradually sloping in all directions; and is sparsely settled, consequently mostly timbered, with medium-sized oak, interspersed with large yellow pines; some places covered with a thick underbrush of grub oaks. A small field of corn or wheat, containing a block house, occasionally came to view. Such is the country, which, for three miles square, at this date, is probably covered with thousands of unburied dead.

Our division (Gen. Brannan's) turned from the road to the right after passing Gen. Crittenden's left, about nine o'clock, and marched east about a mile and a half; and at half past nine the 2d brigade became hotly engaged with musketry. Our brigade (the 3d, Col. Van Derveer of the 35th Ohio, commanding) took position on the left of the 2d brigade, the line of battle fronting south, on a point of a wooded ridge sloping to the south, east, and north. The 2d Minnesota took a position on the extreme left—Company I,

ith regular battery, close to our right, (commanded by Lieut. Smith, a St. Paulite,) then the 7th Ohio, (the bully dutchman) with the 35th Ohio, commanded by Lieut. Col. Boynton, and the 87th Indiana, commanded by Col. Gleason, which formed the balance of our brigade in reserve.

At ten o'clock the enemy advanced on us and opened fire, which was quickly returned. Our battery opened with grape and canister, and for half an hour the clash of arms was almost deafening, when the enemy fell back, and in about fifteen minutes they made their appearance on our left flank, endeavoring to turn it. Our regiment quickly marched by the left flank and filed left and formed front to the east; but, before we had got into position a number of our men were shot down. In half an hour we drove them back from that direction and again formed our line in first position and waited for further demonstrations. Not a surgeon or one of the ambulance corps could be found, and our own boys had to step into the bushes, when they saw this cowardly being.

We soon formed in line and marched forward through the woods, to a field, where heavy firing of musketry and artillery was going on. We had hardly got our line established, fronting east, when Col. Van Derveer saw the rebels emerging from the woods, about four hundred yards to our left, when we were quickly wheeled to the left, fronting north. A thick wood came up to a road on our left, leading to Ringold, and an open field with a gradual descent was to our front. The 9th Ohio formed in front of us, the 35th Ohio and 87th Indiana to our left. We had just lain down, when the enemy poured a terrible fire into us, the balls hissing just above our heads as thick as hail. Not a man could have easily escaped being hit if we had been standing. The 9th Ohio opened fire, but in a few minutes a cross fire came out of the woods and they came back and formed close to our rear. Col. Camaling, of the 9th, rattled off a string of ditch to his men, which could be heard above the din of arms, but I could only understand: "Cot for dam" and "Swi Minnesota," but some of our boys that could understand, said he was cursing them for coming back, and trying to get them mad by telling them that they could beat the Second Minnesota drilling, but couldn't fighting.

We opened fire as soon as the 9th was all past, each man raising high enough to fire, and loading lying. We could hear the 9th boys jabbering among themselves, some saying, "By cot, de Swi Minnesota, do all we fight—let us fix bayonets and go." Whether the orders were given them or not, I do not know, but they fixed bayonets, and rushed over us with a yell. Some of our boys left our own ranks and went with them. Our regiment followed in line close after them, and thus the 3d brigade went on, making all the hideous yelling possible. Many of our men fell, in this charge. The rebels that occupied the edge of the woods, did not wait for the cold steel, but left on a run, and another brigade of rebels came in and checked us, until they got heavily reinforced and gave us a terrible fire. Their battery opened on us with grape and canister, and one of our batteries firing the same over us, from four hundred yards behind, made the position a warm one. The rebels that was in the woods to our left, which caused us to "left backward wheel," forming a front north, just opposite our first position. Our battery and the balance of the brigade only had to about face and form on our left. The position of our regiment was a critical one; and, it is reported that Gen. Brannan said if we gave way, that that part of the field was lost; but every man and officer behaved manfully, and kept as cool as though they were on battalion drill. The enemy were again repulsed, but had to return quickly, as the enemy had attacked us again on the left flank. The guns were saved, as the 17th and 31st Ohio came up in time to hold the position.

Our regiment had to change front again to the left, when the battle commenced again fiercely. They came on in stronger force this time, and kept pressing our left, which caused us to "left backward wheel," forming a front north, just opposite our first position. Our battery and the balance of the brigade only had to about face and form on our left. The position of our regiment was a critical one; and, it is reported that Gen. Brannan said if we gave way, that that part of the field was lost; but every man and officer behaved manfully, and kept as cool as though they were on battalion drill. The enemy were again repulsed, and the scene of carnage ended on that part of the field at a little past noon. Lieut. Colonel Bishop rode up to the colors and waved his sword, and the boys up three rousing cheers.

For two hours work, I learn that Gen. Brannan gives us the honorable title of Iron-sides.

The other regiments of our brigade fought like tigers, and never gave an inch. The loss of our regiment, in killed and wounded, in this fight, was about fifty.

During the afternoon we remained in support, continually changing position so often, that we did not have time to make us any coffee until 7 p.m. At noon the fighting commenced again to the right, and raged hotly until 4 p.m., when it slackened until about six, when it again commenced and lasted until after dark, our Corps holding every position which we took in the morning.

We moved towards night to the right and rear about mile and a half, and bivouacked for the night close to General Van Cleve's division, which had during the day lost one battery, and about half-past one we marched towards the west, where the firing was still kept up. Passing through a thick piece of woods we came into a corn-field, with a high narrow ridge to our left, extending along nearly north and south for a mile or more. New troops were seen coming from our right, and some cried out that "Burnside had got here," but they proved to be some of Gen. Granger's men. Our brigade was immediately taken up along the side of the ridge, to a position on the top that must be held, protecting a hospital near by. It was afterwards ascertained that the enemy had massed a force of twenty thousand on the south side under Gen. Buckner, with the determination of taking the ridge and cutting off all the troops on our left, as that commanded the road leading to Chattanooga. We got in position about two p.m.—the 9th Ohio on the left, the 87th Indiana next, then the 2d Minnesota and 35th Ohio on the right. Smith's battery had been taken from us in the morning, and put with the second brigade, which occupied the ridge to our left, where they had an open field to their front, and did great execution among the rebels as they came up in

to fly over our heads, and soon fell in close proximity.

I will here mention the first ludicrous sight I saw. As we were marching through an open field a half a mile from the fight, a thing passing himself off for a soldier, who wore a red stripe on his arm, which denoted that he belonged to the ambulance corps, and whose duty it was to be up where he could assist his wounded comrades, and for half an hour the clash of arms was almost deafening, when the enemy fell back, and in about fifteen minutes they made their appearance on our left flank, endeavoring to turn it. Our regiment quickly marched by the left flank and filed left and formed front to the east; but, before we had got into position a number of our men were shot down. In half an hour we drove them back from that direction and again formed our line in first position and waited for further demonstrations. Not a surgeon or one of the ambulance corps could be found, and our own boys had to step into the bushes, when they saw this cowardly being.

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Whether the orders were given them or not, I do not know, but they fixed bayonets, and rushed over us with a yell. Some of our boys left our own ranks and went with them. Our regiment followed in line close after them, and thus the 3d brigade went on, making all the hideous yelling possible. Many of our men fell, in this charge. The rebels that occupied the edge of the woods, did not wait for the cold steel, but left on a run, and another brigade of rebels came in and checked us, until they got heavily reinforced and gave us a terrible fire. Their battery opened on us with grape and canister, and one of our batteries firing the same over us, from four hundred yards behind, made the position a warm one. The rebels that was in the woods to our left, which caused us to "left backward wheel," forming a front north, just opposite our first position. Our battery and the balance of the brigade only had to about face and form on our left. The position of our regiment was a critical one; and, it is reported that Gen. Brannan said if we gave way, that that part of the field was lost; but every man and officer behaved manfully, and kept as cool as though they were on battalion drill. The enemy were again repulsed, and the scene of carnage ended on that part of the field at a little past noon. Lieut. Colonel Bishop rode up to the colors and waved his sword, and the boys up three rousing cheers.

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We opened fire as soon as the 9th was all past, each man raising high enough to fire, and loading lying. We could hear the 9th boys jabbering among themselves, some saying, "By cot, de Swi Minnesota, do all we fight—let us fix bayonets and go."

Whether the orders were given them or not, I do not know, but they fixed bayonets, and rushed over us with a yell. Some of our boys left our own ranks and went with them. Our regiment followed in line close after them, and thus the 3d brigade went on, making all the hideous yelling possible. Many of our men fell, in this charge. The rebels that occupied the edge of the woods, did not wait for the cold steel, but left on a run, and another brigade of rebels came in and checked us, until they got heavily reinforced and gave us a terrible fire. Their battery opened on us with grape and canister, and one of our batteries firing the same over us, from four hundred yards behind, made the position a warm one. The rebels that was in the woods to our left, which caused us to "left backward wheel," forming a front north, just opposite our first position. Our battery and the balance of the brigade only had to about face and form on our left. The position of our regiment was a critical one; and, it is reported that Gen. Brannan said if we gave way, that that part of the field was lost; but every man and officer behaved manfully, and kept as cool as though they were on battalion drill. The enemy were again repulsed, and the scene of carnage ended on that part of the field at a little past noon. Lieut. Colonel Bishop rode up to the colors and waved his sword, and the boys up three rousing cheers.

For two hours work, I learn that Gen. Brannan gives us the honorable title of Iron-sides.

The other regiments of our brigade fought like tigers, and never gave an inch. The loss of our regiment, in killed and wounded, in this fight, was about fifty.

During the afternoon we remained in support, continually changing position so often, that we did not have time to make us any coffee until 7 p.m. At noon the fighting commenced again to the right, and raged hotly until 4 p.m., when it slackened until about six, when it again commenced and lasted until after dark, our Corps holding every position which we took in the morning.

We moved towards night to the right and rear about mile and a half, and bivouacked for the night close to General Van Cleve's division, which had during the day lost one battery, and about half-past one we marched towards the west, where the firing was still kept up. Passing through a thick piece of woods we came into a corn-field, with a high narrow ridge to our left, extending along nearly north and south for a mile or more. New troops were seen coming from our right, and some cried out that "Burnside had got here," but they proved to be some of Gen. Granger's men. Our brigade was immediately taken up along the side of the ridge, to a position on the top that must be held, protecting a hospital near by. It was afterwards ascertained that the enemy had massed a force of twenty thousand on the south side under Gen. Buckner, with the determination of taking the ridge and cutting off all the troops on our left, as that commanded the road leading to Chattanooga. We got in position about two p.m.—the 9th Ohio on the left, the 87th Indiana next, then the 2d Minnesota and 35th Ohio on the right. Smith's battery had been taken from us in the morning, and put with the second brigade, which occupied the ridge to our left, where they had an open field to their front, and did great execution among the rebels as they came up in

to fly over our heads, and soon fell in close proximity.

I will here mention the first ludicrous sight I saw. As we were marching through an open field a half a mile from the fight, a thing passing himself off for a soldier, who wore a red stripe on his arm, which denoted that he belonged to the ambulance corps, and whose duty it was to be up where he could assist his wounded comrades, and for half an hour the clash of arms was almost deafening, when the enemy fell back, and in about fifteen minutes they made their appearance on our left flank, endeavoring to turn it. Our regiment quickly marched by the left flank and filed left and formed front to the east; but, before we had got into position a number of our men were shot down. In half an hour we drove them back from that direction and again formed our line in first position and waited for further demonstrations. Not a surgeon or one of the ambulance corps could be found, and our own boys had to step into the bushes, when they saw this cowardly being.

We soon formed in line and marched forward through the woods, to a field, where heavy firing of musketry and artillery was going on. We had hardly got our line established, fronting east, when Col. Van Derveer saw the rebels emerging from the woods, about four hundred yards to our left, when we were quickly wheeled to the left, fronting north. A thick wood came up to a road on our left, leading to Ringold, and an open field with a gradual descent was to our front.

The 9th Ohio formed in front of us, the 35th Ohio and 87th Indiana to our left. We had just lain down, when the enemy poured a terrible fire into us, the balls hissing just above our heads as thick as hail. Not a man could have easily escaped being hit if we had been standing. The 9th Ohio opened fire, but in a few minutes a cross fire came out of the woods and they came back and formed close to our rear. Col. Camaling, of the 9th, rattled off a string of ditch to his men, which could be heard above the din of arms, but I could only understand: "Cot for dam" and "Swi Minnesota," but some of our boys that could understand, said he was cursing them for coming back, and trying to get them mad by telling them that they could beat the Second Minnesota drilling, but couldn't fighting.

We opened fire as soon as the 9th was all past, each man raising high enough to fire, and loading lying. We could hear the 9th boys jabber

**Hardware.****1863.** **1863**  
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Standard Farm Machinery,

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Agents for Brayley &amp; Pitt's Buffalo Threshing

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Also a general stock of Agricultural Imple-

ments, hand, to which we invite the attention

of Farmers and others who may be inter-

ested.

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AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

SCYTHES, SICKLES, HOSKS, CUL-

TIVATORS AND PLOWS.

CORN PLOWS on hand and for sale at the

lowest rates.

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A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

WAGON HUBS, SPOKES, RENT AND SAW

ED FELLOWS, SHAFTS, &amp;c.

All of very best material, just received and

at the lowest rates.

NICOL'S, DEAN &amp; CO.

CORDAGE AND LEAD PIPE—

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale low, by NICOL'S, DEAN &amp; CO.

JUST RECEIVED,

A full stock of

Wagon Wood, Hubs, Spokes,

Felloes, &amp;c.,

Also, SCYTHES, SICKLES, HOSKS,

RAKES AND CRADLES.

A few cases of

PITTSBURG COAL.

Always on hand at lowest prices, Wholesale

and Retail, also Sheet Iron, Steel

Spring Steel, Cast Steel, Nails, Spikes, Springs

Axes, Hammers, Carriage Trimmings, Thimble

Screws, Bits, &amp;c.

Heavy Hardware.

Warehouse 151 Third street, St. Paul.

J. B. BRADEN.

THRESHING MACHINES,

1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Horses Power, for sale very

low, at the Pioneer Foundry and Agricultural

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STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,

New and second hand, for sale extremely low,

at the Pioneer Foundry.

TO THE TRADE OF THE

NORTHWEST.

Having purchased the old stand of R. Galloway

and fitted it up for the new.

A STOVE STORE,

And having secured some of the best workmen of

the country, I now offer

THE LATEST AND MOST DESIRABLE

Patterns of Stoves,

AND A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

TINWARE.

To the trade, which will be sold at near Chicago

and Milwaukee, prices at the extra expense of

laying down the goods in that market will allow,

any prompt delivery.

Tin Ware, Stove Pipe, &amp;c.

And taking into consideration the high prices of

stock as well as the trouble of obtaining labor, I

think you will find a sufficient inducement to the trade to purchase ours.

An examination of stock, prices, &amp;c., is solicited

I am also sole agent of

P. P. Stewart's Celebrated

SUMMER AND WINTER

Cooking Stove,

Which dealers would kindly let me have the attention

of all who wish to purchase a first-class

Stove, to examine it before purchasing.

22 kinds of Cooking and Custom

work done in iron, wood, &amp;c.

Call at the old stand of R. Galloway, opposite the

St. Paul Minn., or at 151 Third street.

The highest market price paid for old Copper

Brass, Lead, Iron, &amp;c.

N. J. HARWOOD.

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

Also, Wagons, Trucks, Letter

Presses, Etc., &amp;c.

FAIRBANKS, GREEN &amp; CO.

172 Lake Street, Chicago. For sale in St. Paul

by J. C. &amp; H. C. Barnes &amp; Co.

Be careful to buy only the genuine. Jeft dwl

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ST. PAUL, - - - MINNESOTA,

Manufactures all kinds of Machinery,

Steam Engines, Pumps, and all kinds of Casting

of any description. Having the largest as-

sortment of Patterns of any establishment in

the country, and the best prices.

The highest quality of castings, from given

specifications, prompt delivery.

We direct all who are victims to this

distressing complaint to avoid the use of external

applications, as they result only in aggravating

the difficulty.

Dr. W. H. Thompson recommends the cause

of the disease, and effects a permanent cure

THIS IS NO QUACK MEDICINE.

These Pills have been tried for the last seven

years, and in no instance have they failed to

cure.

Price 50 cents per box. Sent by mail to

any address.

J. YOUNG, Sole Proprietor,

No. 481 Broadway, New York.

sept-28m

PILES! PILES!

Dr. Witfield's Vegetable Pills

Are warranted a certain cure for

Fistula, Bladder and Bleeding

Piles.

We would caution all who are victims to this

distressing complaint to avoid the use of external

applications, as they result only in aggravating

the difficulty.

Dr. W. H. Thompson recommends the cause

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THIS IS NO QUACK MEDICINE.

These Pills have been tried for the last seven

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Price 50 cents per box. Sent by mail to

any address.

NEW YORK MARKET.

—

SHERWIN, NOWELL &amp; PRATT,

MILWAUKEE.

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ENTIRELY NEW,

INDUCEMENTS UNEQUALLED

By any House in the West.

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OUR PURPOSE IS TO COMPETE, NOT

WITH MILWAUKEE DEALERS,

BUT WITH THE

NEW YORK MARKET.

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FOR SALE AND NO MISTAKE.

A few Hotel, four stories high, built of stone

cheap for cash. Enquire of

W. C. HERNDON, Hastings.

sept-28m

HAPPINESS OR MISERY?—THAT

IS THE QUESTION.—The proprietors of

the New Schools of Anatomy and Medicine

have issued a Circular, containing

extensive Lectures on Marriage and its dis-

advantages, the Diseases of the Female Sex,

and the Diseases of the Male Sex.

These invaluable Lectures have been the means

of curing many cases of Disease, and are

now forwarded free, on receipt of four shillings, by

addressing SECRETARY, New York Museum of

Antiquities, 151 Broadway, New York.

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CURE FOR

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1868.

THE CITY.

A CHAIN-GANG NEEDS.—We cannot say why the City Council delays to put in force the provision of the new charter allowing them to institute a chain-gang. We are sure there would be but little opposition to it from any class but the miserable canaille who are the ones to compose the ch.-gang. The opposition from this class should be of little weight with our city fathers, when the measure is one that is desired earnestly by every tax payer, and every decent, working citizen, and needed as a means of checked vice in our midst. Every day in the Police Court enterprises are seen that a few days imprisonment in County jail, or a few days imprisonment in State prison, would suffice to make such scoundrels as want work but like stealing or more questionable means, and a few days in the jail is a good treat to them. It has no terror for them. Winter is approaching, and the jail will be filled with them all the time, entailing quite an expense to the citizens to support them at \$2, or \$3 per week. A chain-gang is need to make them earn their board, and they will keep away from the Police Court.

Let us have the chain-gang by all means.

THE MILITIA.—To-night is the regular drill night of the "Yankees" school of instruction, at the Armory Hall. It is to be hoped that this drill will not be allowed to die a lingering death, but will be kept up or else abandoned at once. It is true it has been deserted by several who failed to secure regimental offices, but there is certainly enough militant spirit in the city to keep it up.

The Colonels of the various regiments are entirely negligent of their duty also. Not a regimental parade has been ordered yet, as prescribed by the Militia Law, nor have any or the other duties of that station been fulfilled, as far as we have seen. We hope at the next session of the legislature every such commission now held will be vacated, and the inefficient officers weeded out.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—IMPORTANT ORDERS.—At a meeting of the Board of Education, held October 5th, 1868, the Secretary was directed to prepare and publish the following order:

WHEREAS, Many of the departments are crowded to their utmost capacity, and it becomes necessary to refuse applications for admission;

1. The Teachers will receive and register the names of all applicants, and their parents in the order of application, and those entitled to be admitted, in the order of their enrollment.

2. No paper shall be absent for three consecutive days, without any notice to the teachers of the reasons of such absence, will be considered as having vacated their seats, and shall not be admitted to them on their return.

JOHN MATTOCKS, Sec.

WITHOUT doubt Wm. J. Smith & Co., have on exhibition in their show windows the very best pair of Men's and Ladies' winter boots ever made in the city.

They were manufactured for the St. Paul Fair where they took the first premium. The Men's boots are made of the finest French leather on Plumer's Patent last and are lined throughout with Orlon. Whoever sees them will at once agree with the judges at the Fair that Wm. J. Smith & Co. can do much the best boots in the State.

UMBRELLA STAND.—F. M. Johnson, at the Agency of the Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, has exhibited to us a new invention that must become decidedly popular. It is an umbrella stand which can be fixed against the wall of a house or office, and firmly secures the umbrella placed thereto so that no one but the owner gets it out. Call and examine the invention at Mr. Johnson's store.

THE AUTOMATION TROUPE.—Jas. R. Weale and James H. Kelley, Managers and Proprietors of the Automation Minst. Troupe, departed on Wednesday evening with the Musical Family of "war fiddlers" for Milwaukee, where they will give several concerts, and then proceed to Chicago.

PASS DRIVING ON FORT STREET.—Residents on Fort Street continually complain of the annoyance from fast driving on that street. Every day more or less racing is going on, and children are sometimes run over and injured thereby. A stop should be put to this at once.

MINNEAPOLIS EXPRESS.—Mr. L. W. Rhone, Burkhardt's Express Messenger, will attend to any errands entrusted to him Minneapolis or St. Anthony. He runs daily on all the railroad trains.

I. O. O. F.—The Grand Lodge of Minnesota will meet at St. Peter on Wednesday the 21st day of October.

GOOD TEMPLARS.—A new Lodge is to be instituted at Minneapolis on Saturday evening.

THERE were no cases at the Police Court yesterday.

THROW IT TO THE DOGS.—If every housewife will throw her old worthless kinds of Salviac, &c., into the fire and use only the General Salviac, these will taste like yellow, heavy bread and biscuits to be seen, and consequently not so many dyspeptic eating persons. Get a paper, and if it does not suit, your money will be refunded.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Mrs. BAKER'S EXHIBITION OF MILITARY AND MEDICAL APPAREL.—A number of articles, mostly pertaining to the war, are exhibited to which she invites the attention of her lady customers at No. 146 Third-st., up stairs. She is now preparing to supply her customers with a rich and splendid a garment of novel and elegant styles for the Fall and Winter, selected in New York by an experienced artist, of unquestionable taste and skill. Her address, Mrs. BAKER, 2nd Floor, 146 Third-st., New York, Supt., Crapo and Laces, whitsons and retail.

MRS. BAKER has also beguiled to notify her lady customers that she has connected with her establishment a department for Fashionable Dress Making, and she is now preparing promptly to supply her customers with a rich and splendid a garment of novel and elegant styles for the Fall and Winter, selected in New York by an experienced artist, of unquestionable taste and skill. Her address, Mrs. BAKER, 2nd Floor, 146 Third-st., New York, Supt., Crapo and Laces, whitsons and retail.

Mrs. BAKER has issued orders allowing the *Baltimore Daily Gazette*, lately suppressed, to resume publication, on condition that its present publishers remain away from Baltimore during the war. The editor is permitted to remain in charge of the paper for the future, having given word that its course should be loyal to the Government.

Servitude for Life.  
ANSWER TO THOMAS CARLYLE BY J. M. LUDLOW.

Fresh Macmillan's Magazine for September. *Frederick Maximus*. Hardee here, Dan, you are a regular rascal. You're a servant and a nigger slave, you are a servant hired out for life.

C. Niggar. By golly! Wife and child servants for life too, massa!

F. M. Yes, all you niggers. But you must work all the same, you know.

T. C. N. Iss, massa! What wages you gib?

Wages you gib? Quat of corn a day and three shirts and pants a week, for legal hours of work; fourteen hours a day for half the year, and fifteen the other half.

T. C. N. Any privileges, massa?

F. M. Privileges? Ha! Ha! Yes, privileges of John Driver's whip or of such other punishment as I may choose to inflict upon you. And I will inflict such a punishment as will teach you to work again. He has every supervisor will try his best, even though he may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address:

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,

Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York.

O. CURTIS, GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT, PARISIEN DU CHEN BALIWAY.—Persons wishing either Fire or Life Insurance, will receive prompt attention by calling on him at his office in Thompson's Block, Third street, at 14th. He has a large number of clients, and has secured a number of valuable business.

T. C. N. Massa, if him book good book, why's I not privileged to learn what I chose to allow?

T. C. N. Ha! Ha! Wife and child? my own time massa?

F. M. Ha! ha! ha! Yes—till I or Mr. Overseer want them. But you have the privilege of being a nigger wife as often as I tell you, and having as many children as you like to bring up.

T. C. N. Beg pardon, massa, but what for you call me servant having life?

F. M. What for, you rascal? Because a man after whom I named you, when he had written a bad good book, had to go to jail for it, and I am to do the same between you and those mean, white-livered Yankee working men who are hired by the month or the day.

T. C. N. Massa, if him book good book, why's I not privileged to learn what I chose to allow?

F. M. Read, you felon scoundrel!

Why, if any one wants to help you to leave this country, he can't help you to get a passport—what do you suppose you'd get? So off with you. Stay how old is that yellow nigger, your wife's daughter?

T. C. N. Born three weeks 'fore Miss Susy, Massa.

F. M. She'll fetch a right smart price at Mobile, now that New Orleans—

(Leads, writing away.)

Day say do Yankees not a long way.

2. Two papers shall be absent for three consecutive days, without any notice to the teachers of the reasons of such absence, will be considered as having vacated their seats, and shall not be admitted to them on their return.

JOHN MATTOCKS, Sec.

On Wednesday Oct. 6th, 1868, CARRIE BUTH, daughter of H. M. S. Pease, aged 10 years, 2 months and 25 days.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Baptist Church, Friday, at 2 P.M. October, with interment in the cemetery at Woodbury.

ST. JOSEPH DANIELS, First Minnesota Mounted Rangers, is hereby announced as Chief of Cavalry, on the Staff of the Brigadier General Commanding.

By command of BRIGADIER GENERAL H. H. SIDLEY, E. C. OLIN, Assistant Adjutant General, etc., etc.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA, Department of the Northwest.

SAIN PAUL, MINN., Sept. 23d, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 1.

L. Capt. JOSEPH DANIELS, First Minnesota Mounted Rangers, is hereby announced as Chief of Cavalry, on the Staff of the Brigadier General Commanding.

BY COMMAND OF ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, OCT. 23d, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 6.

IN ORDER TO INFORM THE PEOPLE OF INDEPENDENCE DAY, REGARDING THE "EAT WOODS" BY

THEY ARE REQUESTED TO CALL AND ORDER THEREBY TO SECURE A MORE EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF OUR FRONTIER SETTLEMENTS AGAINST INTRUDING INDIANS, THE ORDER ISSUED BY GENERAL ORDERS FROM THESE HEADQUARTERS, NO. 44, FOR THE KILLING OF SIOUX WARRIORS, IS HEREBY RAISED TO TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, OSCAR MALMUS, Adjutant General.

BY COMMAND OF ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, OCT. 23d, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 7.

IN ORDER TO INFORM THE PEOPLE OF INDEPENDENCE DAY, REGARDING THE "EAT WOODS" BY

THEY ARE REQUESTED TO CALL AND ORDER THEREBY TO SECURE A MORE EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF OUR FRONTIER SETTLEMENTS AGAINST INTRUDING INDIANS, THE ORDER ISSUED BY GENERAL ORDERS FROM THESE HEADQUARTERS, NO. 44, FOR THE KILLING OF SIOUX WARRIORS, IS HEREBY RAISED TO TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, OSCAR MALMUS, Adjutant General.

BY COMMAND OF ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, OCT. 23d, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 8.

IN ORDER TO INFORM THE PEOPLE OF INDEPENDENCE DAY, REGARDING THE "EAT WOODS" BY

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BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, OSCAR MALMUS, Adjutant General.

BY COMMAND OF ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, OCT. 23d, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 9.

IN ORDER TO INFORM THE PEOPLE OF INDEPENDENCE DAY, REGARDING THE "EAT WOODS" BY

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BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, OSCAR MALMUS, Adjutant General.

BY COMMAND OF ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, OCT. 23d, 1868.

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BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, OSCAR MALMUS, Adjutant General.

BY COMMAND OF ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, OCT. 23d, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 11.

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BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, OSCAR MALMUS, Adjutant General.

BY COMMAND OF ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, OCT. 23d, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 12.

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BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, OSCAR MALMUS, Adjutant General.

BY COMMAND OF ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, OCT. 23d, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 13.

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BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, OSCAR MALMUS, Adjutant General.

BY COMMAND OF ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, OCT. 23d, 1868.

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BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, OSCAR MALMUS, Adjutant General.

BY COMMAND OF ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, OCT. 23d, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 15.

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BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, OSCAR MALMUS, Adjutant General.

BY COMMAND OF ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, OCT. 23d, 1868.

# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III.

The Saint Paul Press.

State and United States Official Paper.

5¢ This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

SAINT PAUL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10,

UNION MEETINGS.

UNION MEETINGS are hereby announced, which will be addressed by the following persons:

SENATOR M. S. WILKINSON, COL. STEPHEN MULLER, AND DR. J. DONNELLY.

Wabash..... October 10  
Lakeview..... 13  
First Ward..... 14  
Hastings..... 15  
St. Paul..... 16  
Stillwater..... 17  
Minneapolis..... 19

SIX VOTES WILKINSON AND CO. PRESENT.

ANNUAL UNION MEETING.—We are requested to copy the following notices; and those interested in the canvas, residing in the respective localities, are directed to make all necessary arrangements for the meetings.

W. L. WILSON,  
Chairman Republican State Committee.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA.

Next Tuesday the people of Ohio and Pennsylvania, will engage in a battle the result of which will be as important as a victory or defeat of Rosecrans or Meade.

In Ohio the issue is fairly made. An acknowledged traitor, exiled for treason, is put forward as an appropriate standard-bearer for the Copperhead Democracy, while an undoubted Union man is presented for the suffrage of all loyal citizens. The election of the former would prove as great victory for the rebel cause, as the complete annihilation of our army which confronts Bragg, and the triumph of the latter will be as important as an overwhelming success gained by Rosecrans.

No one understands better than the rebels that the election of Vallandigham is equivalent to defeating the Union army on the field, and it is not surprising that they should stake his election upon the result at Chattanooga. The *Washington (Georgia) Constitutionalist* of the 9th of September, ten days before the battle of Chickamauga, contained the following frank admission:

"If Johnson and Bragg can defeat Rosecrans and Burnside, we still hold out our hope of victory, with his present army can defeat Meade with all the aid of his new resources, demonstrated and discredited as they are represented, that we may expect the result of the battle to be in our favor."

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 22d, two days after the battle, stated the consequences that would result from the defeat of Rosecrans, as follows:

"D. M. CHICKAMAUGA AND BURNSIDE ON NASHVILLE AND VALLANDIGHAM MEN WOULD CARRY THE ELECTION IN OHIO WITH LITTLE DIFFICULTY."

The people of Ohio understand fully as well as the rebels, and not being admirers of Benedict Arnold, will record their votes for John Brough. The Vallandighamites see the doom that awaits them, and consequently have never claimed that they would succeed, without an "if." It has been all along their cry that if a free ballot was opened Vallandigham would be elected. The miserable copperhead traitors know that the freedom of the ballot-box will not be interfered with, unless it is by their own traitorous shoulder-biter. Their strong point now is that Vallandigham will be elected if monstrous frauds are not perpetrated. This is coupled with assertions concerning the importation of voters from Michigan and West Virginia, which, considering the fact that the copperhead scheme of wholesale colonization from Indiana was exposed and positively proven some time since, is decidedly refreshing.

The soldier's vote will be almost entirely cast for Brough, but the plan of the Ohio rebels is to secure a majority of the home vote for Vallandigham, and then deny the legality of the soldier's voting law. By this means they hope to precipitate bloodshed and aid the rebel cause to the extent of their ability. The loyal citizens of Ohio will, we imagine, see to it that no such contingency arises, and the Copperheads will be relieved from all speculation as to what is to be done if their beau ideal of a traitor should be elected by the home vote.

In Pennsylvania Gov. Curtin is opposed by Judge Woodward who is all that Jeff Davis could desire, and would undoubtedly be called to the rebel cabinet if he would run the blockade to Richmond.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania passed a law authorizing the soldiers to vote, but the Judge Woodward who, like every other copperhead traitor, knows the material which composes the Union army, has decided the law unconstitutional, and disfranchised at least seventy-five thousand voters.

Governor Curtin was elected two years ago by thirty-two thousand majority, which he more than loses by the disfranchisement of the soldiers; but notwithstanding this, good judges, who are in a position to be informed, estimate his majority at twenty thousand.

There never has been so bitter and important State contests as those which are now transpiring in Ohio and Pennsylvania. The eyes of the nation are upon them, and a Union victory next Tuesday will strike a death blow to the rebellion.

## OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. JAMES GEORGE.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND REGT. MIN., VOLS.,  
Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 27, 1863.

To Adjutant General Malvois:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the part taken by the Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, in the battle of 19th and 20th inst., near Chattanooga.

The regiment was placed in position at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 19th inst., on the extreme left of the brigade, and next to Battery 1, Fourth United States Artillery (Lieut. Frank G. Smith commanding,) facing the south.

A few minutes later the enemy approached in line, in front, to within about 300 yards, and opened a heavy fire of musketry, which was returned with such effect as to repulse the attack in about ten minutes. Another similar attack was soon after made, and met with a like repulse, the enemy falling back in disorder entirely out of sight.

About half-past one o'clock, sharp firing of musketry was suddenly heard, and the regiment was again approached. The cartridge-boxes had been replenished, and the regiment was laid down in line to await its turn, the men having been admonished to withhold their fire until the enemy should be within close range.

There soon appeared approaching in disorder from our left a line of our troops in full retreat, and closely pursued by the enemy, who was cheering and firing furiously in our rear. It proved to be the Regular brigade, whom we passed over our line, and were afterwards partially rallied in our rear, on our left. As soon as the regulars passed us, we saw that the enemy had been repulsed, and the regiment was laid down in line to await its turn, the men having been admonished to withhold their fire until the enemy should be within close range.

This conduct of the British Foreign Secretary, so insulting to our self-respect as a nation, is in striking contrast with that pursued by the French Government.

Not only has Mr. Slidell always had free access to the Minister of Foreign affairs, and to the Emperor himself, but, who has never been suspected of partiality towards us, but he has had repeated interviews with the Emperor himself.

Mr. Dayton protested in Paris just as Mr. Adams did in London. We are more surprised than angry that English pride should permit a Minister of State to act in such a manner.

As far as our present administration is concerned, we are anxious to be guided by the published diplomatic correspondence, that *Lord Russell*, in compliance with the threat of Mr. Adams, had engaged himself to hold no intercourse, even though unofficial, with our Commissioner, and, as appears from his subsequent refusal of an interview on the most urgent occasions, was determined to adhere to this pledge and construe it in the most literal manner.

This conduct of the British Foreign Secretary, so insulting to our self-respect as a nation, is in striking contrast with that pursued by the French Government.

At the time the Colonel knew that he was mortally wounded. He died in two or three days. At the time I was acting Brigade Surgeon in the 2d Brigade, 2d Cavalry Division; and I make the statement public because it is a link in the chain of events which led me to perceive that he was a traitor, who was now seeking the office of Chief Magistrate of the State of Ohio, *did urge* the South to send her cut-throats into this State to desolate the homes and shed the blood of those whom he now wishes to support him.

Very respectfully, J. B. WEIST,  
Surgeon U. S. A.

THE ATTEMPT TO CUT ROSECRANS' COMMUNICATIONS.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of Saturday had the following about cutting off Rosecrans' communications:

At noon on the 27th instant from Chattanooga, to Nashville, and thirty-eight miles from Chattanooga. Our investment of Chattanooga is far less advanced than we had supposed; it requires more information to ascertain the exact condition of the rebels there, but we have no reliable information.

We do not only wish to have information concerning the rebels there, but also to have amicable relations to your country, we shall not be the first to last under your present administration to renew diplomatic intercourse. If you have any thing to say to us hereafter, you will have to send to Richmond.

Proof that Vallandigham is a Traitor.  
DIRECT AND EXPLICIT TESTIMONY.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

At the request of C. E. Baldwin of Mount Vernon, Ohio, I again make a statement of a conversation between myself and Colonel Webb, of the 31st Alabama, Company of the 19th and 20th inst., near Chattanooga.

In a cavalry fight of Duck River, Tennessee, July 2, 1862, Col. Webb was mortally wounded. I was sent by Major General Standley, in the night, to see if the Colonel could be brought into our lines. I found him to be very intelligent and going to recover. Regarding that he was a traitor who received Vallandigham when he entered the Confederate lines, I made some inquiries about the great Copperhead. Among other things that the Colonel told me was that Vallandigham told him that the South did not pursue the right policy; that instead of allowing the North to march to Kentucky, Tennessee, and making the battle-fields in their States, they should transfer the battle-fields to Ohio and Indiana, and that if they did so, a strong party would declare in their favor; that the administration would be compelled to recognize the independence of the South.

There was no exact language used, but it was the substance of the conversation. At the time the Colonel knew that he was mortally wounded. He died in two or three days. At the time I was acting Brigade Surgeon in the 2d Brigade, 2d Cavalry Division; and I make the statement public because it is a link in the chain of events which led me to perceive that he was a traitor, who was now seeking the office of Chief Magistrate of the State of Ohio, *did urge* the South to send her cut-throats into this State to desolate the homes and shed the blood of those whom he now wishes to support him.

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Why Manœuvres, the Rebel Envoy, was Withdrawn from Great Britain.  
Richmond, 19th Correspondence of the London Times, Rebel organ.

You may depend upon it that the Government has fully determined upon the step of soon withdrawing its representatives from England, and that, unless a change occurs in the present hostile attitude of the British Ministry, we regard the time as not far distant when we will go before Congress meets in December. This measure arises from an unfriendly feeling toward the people of England, whose sympathy, as evinced in the death of Stonewall Jackson, and in the tone of their respective Presses, is fully appreciated here.

It was strongly urged upon the Administration as a necessary measure of self-preservation to withdraw our Legation.

It is known, through the published diplomatic correspondence, that *Lord Russell*, in compliance with the threat of Mr. Adams, had engaged himself to hold no intercourse, even though unofficial, with our Commissioner, and, as appears from his subsequent refusal of an interview on the most urgent occasions, was determined to adhere to this pledge and construe it in the most literal manner.

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1863.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.  
OFFICE—ACROSS THE BRIDGE.

WISCONSIN POLITICS.

Polk and La Point Counties.

OSCEOLA, WIS., Oct. 7th, 1863.

To the Editors of the St. Paul Press:

At the Union Assembly Convention for the District comprising the counties of La Point and Polk, held at Bayfield, Hon. Henry D. Barron, of St. Croix Falls, was unanimously nominated for Representative.

Judge Barron was a member of our last Legislature, and though a life-long member of the late democratic party, and a Breckinridge Presidential elector, no man was truer to the country and the government, in all his votes and speeches, from the opening of the session to its close. Much local legislation for the benefit of the counties of Douglas and Polk was accomplished through Judge Barron, and all will, at the coming election, undoubtedly give his Copperhead opponent an opportunity to stay at home and indulge in his pardonable weakness of letter writing to the press.

Austin H. Young, of Prescott, is the Republican Union nominee for Senator from this District, extending from Prescott to Lake Superior. His competitor is D. M. Lusk, of Prescott, who will "go down without making a sign." The loyal majority of this Senate District, being not less than two hundred and fifty.

Yours, BUTLER.

The False World.

The New York World asserts that "enough of Rosecrans' army was detached and sent into Ohio to elector and vote against Vallandigham had they remained in the field and participated in the Chickamauga fight."

It is a monstrous falsehood, and could have been told for no other reason than a treasonable purpose. But it is also a weak lie, and shows that the World venom exceeds its information, for the Ohio soldiers have by law the means to vote against Vallandigham without coming home. We suppose there were fewer troops in Ohio at the time of this battle than at any time since the raising of troops for the war began.

Chickamauga.

The Richmond Examiner remarks that there is very little rejoicing at the South over the victory at Chickamauga, for though certain defensive ends were subserved, such as the temporary salvation of Georgia and Alabama, "the enemy hold Chattanooga and East Tennessee; which were the prizes of the battle." This is perfectly true, and Jeff Davis himself expressed the idea with equal force, if with less elegance, when he said before the battle, that his purpose was to "snatch Tennessee from the clutch of the Abolitionists." Failing to obtain a foothold in that State, Bragg's victory was a disaster, and the fact that, though a fortnight had elapsed since the battle, no renewed attempt had been made to carry out the design, would indicate that Jeff Davis will soon again have to make the mournful confession he made eighteen months ago, that the Confederacy "has undertaken more than it has the means to achieve."

French Rule in Mexico.

A correspondent writing from San Luis Potosi, Mexico, relates the following incident of French rule:

"The other day I witnessed many Mexican gentlemen, ladies, children, etc., walking with their wife, who, unfortunately was young and pretty. They were followed home by a number of soldiers, who attempted to enter the house. The husband resisted in the alteration which ensued, used such weapons of defense as he had at hand, but was overcome, and his wife and son were called for assistance. The husband was arrested, tried before the French permanent military commission upon the charges of attempting to assassinate a French soldier, condemned to death, and was publicly executed. This is the fate of Mexicans who ever seek to defend the honor of their wives under the civilization of Frenchmen introducing into Mexico."

A thousand indignations, this, which have doubtless marked the French army—the whipping of women and the imprisonments and confessions of property which have occurred—are arousing a deep seated animosity against the very name of the French, which will last long years to come.

—A son of Old Ben Wade, nineteen years of age, and in the army of the Potomac, was sent some weeks since a bearer of dispatches to Gen. Buford. He rode all night, and in the morning a squad of Mosely's cavalry came upon his track, and six of them with fresh horses pursued him. One of them having the fleetest horse outstripped the rest in the chase, under the ambition of having the glory of his capture. Arriving within striking distance, he halted young Wade, but not being honored in the challenge, the rebel fired five or six times at him, when getting near enough, young Wade whirled about, shot the rebel through the head, leaped from his own jaded horse, mounted that of the fallen foe, and bore on in triumph with his dispatches.

—A letter from Rome in the *Journal de Bruxelles* makes a statement to the effect that Cardinal Antonelli will shortly leave Rome for London, whence he will proceed to Mexico to regulate the religious affairs of the new Empire.

—The 26th of November has been designated by the Governor of Massachusetts, as a day of thanksgiving in that State—the same day that has since been designated by the President for the National Thanksgiving.

—It is a singular coincidence that the Indian name of the river near which Rosecrans fought his last terrible and bloody battle, that of Chickamauga, means "the river of death."

NEWS ITEMS.

—"S." or Spence, who has labored in England for the rebels, in season and out of season—in the London Times, in the Stock Exchange, in the Southern Club, and everywhere else—has not only been ignominiously dismissed from his post of Financial Agent of the Confederacy for Great Britain, but is getting for pains the maledictions of the rebel press.

—The New York Commercial Advertiser says it is a fact well worth knowing, that for the first time in many years, the Congress coming into life in the middle of a Presidential term, is in its political aspect, friendly to the President. For a quarter of a century, if we are not mistaken, an opposition Speaker has been elected in every last Congress of a Presidential term.

—The following are the prices charged per annum for several of the leading papers at the South:

Richmond Enquirer, daily,	\$20
Richmond Envoy, semi-weekly,	20
Richmond Sentinel, daily,	20
Richmond Sentinel, semi-weekly,	14
Richmond Dispatch, daily,	20
Richmond Dispatch, semi-weekly,	14
Richmond Dispatch, weekly,	30
Montgomery Advertiser, weekly,	8
Memphis (now Atlanta, Ga.) Appeal,	daily,

And such papers!

—The Poles are asking to be recognized as "belligerents?" Why not? France and England did this with the rebels; why shouldn't they do as much for the Poles?

—A son of the late Douglas Jerrold is a lieutenant in Col. Terrell's Maryland cavalry.

—Chickamauga, the river near which the last battle was fought in North Georgia, is an Indian name, signifying the River of Death.

—The Richmond Dispatch of the 28th says: Charles Halleck, a son of the editor of the New York Journal of Commerce, who arrived in Augusta, Georgia, some months since, a "refugee," and obtained a situation on a newspaper there raising to serve as a home guard, he says, there was no difficulty in the way, as the Union men are numerous in the city, but under the guise of violent secessionists. The call for home defense was promptly responded to, the alternative in case of refusal being, that recusants would be immediately conscripted and sent to active service. The result of this was that the rebels were exceedingly high-spirited, and their numbers, after raising to serve as a home guard, he says, there was no difficulty in the way, as the Union men are numerous in the city, but under the guise of violent secessionists. The call for home defense was promptly responded to, the alternative in case of refusal being, that recusants would be immediately conscripted and sent to active service. 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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1863.

THE CITY.

Our Pacific Railroads and Telegraphs.—A correspondent of the New York *Herald* thus writes to that paper from St. Paul:

"Like all other cities of the West, St. Paul has aspirations to a railway to the Pacific. It has built and placed in operation eight miles of the St. Paul & Pacific, which will extend now running regularly to St. Anthony. Seven miles more of track have been laid down, and the road will be opened to Anoka, Mendota, from St. Paul, and thus the present season. Sixty-seven miles are graded and ready for the track, and the iron will probably be laid without delay the next summer. The road will enter the Sioux Cloud, the most important town on the Mississippi above St. Anthony. The road is surveyed, the engines are in motion, the last engine is chartered to Peoria, near the international line.

The probabilities of the construction of a Minnesota railway are now so well known, as far as our might be imagined. The present line is certain to reach Crow Wing within two years, and the chances are good for its extension to the Lake Superior line.

The Sacramento of the Lord's Supper will be administered at Jackson street, M. E. Church at the close of the morning service to-morrow, 11th inst.

B. F. GRARY, Pastor.

Any one wishing to purchase a well-made, good pair of driving Horses, or any having a good pair of work Horses, which they wish to exchange for a good driving team, will do well to call at Merrill's Book Store, 3rd street.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.—No man, however poor, is so fully prepared to care successfully for his family, without having the *Clothes Budget* on hand. It relieves the mind of much care and anxiety experienced by a skilful cook.

To buy for most merchants and grocers.

Steamboat and River News.

The river is stationary, with a slight impulsion.

In our regular returns will be found a list of all giving particulars of the striking events of the day.

The steamer Key City collapsed a fine while lying at the levee at Winona on Tuesday. No great damage was done. It was reported that she had sprung a leak, and could not be repaired before her departure.

The steamer Key City is still lying at the levee, where she will remain until repaired. It is believed she will be able to get off by next Friday.

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The steamer Cutler was in on time yesterday, and left again in the afternoon.

The steamer Roberts arrived yesterday from below.

Arrivals at the Hotels.

FRIDAY, October 9.

INTERNATIONAL.

Mrs R. A. Bush, Mrs T. B. Smith, Chas. W. Cross, Hastings; Gen. S. C. G. N. H. E. A. Ames, Milwaukee; Capt T. M. Davis, New York; St. Cloud; J. D. Plummer, Jr., J. F. Fouca, N. Y.; F. A. Nichols, Chicago; T. C. H. Nichols, Boston; Milwaukee; Dr. J. A. D. Bell, Milwaukee; C. W. S. Huntington and wife, Bath, Me.; J. W. Van Dorn, Ft. Smith; A. D. Bartholomew, Atlanta; to the Pacific can be constructed much shorter than any lines now projected in the United States.

A British telegraph to the Pacific during the next year is to be a certainty. Parties representing British capital are now in St. Paul, accompanied by a representative of the Hudson Bay Company, who are here to buy land for the railway to be constructed from Fort Garry, the Red River, to the English Channel.

The steamer Key City, who left a state port to hasten home, was unable to make the English Channel.

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1863.

The Saint Paul Press.  
PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.  
Office—Across the Bridge.

NEWS ITEMS.

Secretary Chase has just received a queen deposit from the War Department, being \$20,000,000 of Confederate money captured on Red River. The great question is, "What will he do with it?"

The Providence Journal says that the Friends who were drafted in Rhode Island and sent to Fort Columbus have been paroled and permitted to return home. By the terms of the parole they are to answer the call of the Government whenever made.

The rebels are devising means to cover the dogs into oil and their skins into leather. It is estimated that the oil will be worth about \$15 per gallon. The number of dogs in the State of Virginia, according to low estimate, is 500,000. Each dog will yield one gallon of oil, and the dog oil of Virginia is therefore worth seven and a half millions; the skins are estimated at about four millions.

One of Gov. Seymour's "friends" at Troy, who was engaged in the draft riots, has just been sentenced to ten years' residence in state prison. Justice vindicates itself now and then.

A movement is on foot in Massachusetts to procure an elegant sword for presentation to Gen. Banks, as a special recognition of his service in taking Port Hudson. With the sword there is to be a novel volume of portraiture, which will contain the autographs of the subscribers. The book will be embellished with a view of Port Hudson, a copy of the State arms, several photographs of the General, &c. The engravings, by Buford are to print ed on vellum.

The rebel complaints about General Gillmore's use of Greek fire assume a very ludicrous aspect, when read in the light of certain official reports now in the Navy Department. These reports state that shells loaded with Greek fire formed a part of the supply of ammunition found on board the rebel steamer Atlanta when she was taken, on the eve of sailing to bombard New York and Philadelphia.

A college has just been started at Constantinople under American patronage. It is called the Robert College, and is largely endowed by a gentleman of that name in New York. Its announcement in the papers declares that it will be "unsectarian and unprejudiced."

A son of Senator Harris, of New York, who accompanied Burnside, writes: "The old flag has been hidden in matrasses and under carpets. It now floats to the breeze at every staff in East Tennessee. Ladies wear it—carry it—wave it. Little children clasp their hands and kiss it."

A young married couple had an unpleasant honeymoon experience in the English town of Darlington, the other day. The bridegroom was only seventeen years old and the bride fourteen. The bride's mother, hearing of their marriage, flew into a rage, went to the house where the wedding festivities were going on and gave the boy and his wife a sound thrashing. Contented with this act of vengeance, she retired.

In London the grogsellers place sawdust out side their shops, and sprinkle it with rum, as to tempt the wavers by their favorite tipples.

Burnet church in Memphis, and the minister omitting a "y" in his sermon, "For the President of the United States, and all in authority," Gen. Thomas read it out himself, in an audible voice, to the astonishment of the congregation as well as the discomfiture of the priest.

The cause which reduced the ranks General Roger A. Pryor, of the rebel army, was cowardice in some skirmishes on the Rapidan. Those who remember Pryor's furious speeches in Congress some years ago, and his conduct subsequently in the "affair" with Potter, will not be surprised at this announcement.

Clickamaka, the river near which the late battle was fought in North Georgia, is an Indian name, signifying the River of Death.

News From Idaho.

From the St. Joseph News, Sept. 26. We have just received the following from a letter written by Joseph Davis, his son, to his father, from Virginia City, Idaho Territory. After giving a description of his travels, and of the country through which he passed before reaching the gold-bearing placers, he says:

"I am now in one of the richest mines in this new and other country. They have been so short time discovered, and the best portion of them have not been opened; but those that are now being worked, pay from \$10 to \$25 per day, or it is thought, more. The miners open them, that will pay \$100 per day to the hand, from the fact that \$25 to the pay of dirt has already been taken out of them. Laboring hands get \$2 per day, and a team of horses \$10 per day, and a team of mules \$15 per day. A pick and hamlet costs \$17, shavel \$16, axe \$15, and steel \$1 per day. Provisions, comparatively, cost \$20 per month, but the men here live on rice, and 25 cent porridge. New discoveries of gold are made daily, and no one can tell how extensively they are. If any one wants to go to Idaho, he must come here and want my advice. I would inform them that if they are making good their way to it, for it is a long distance, they will be safe, and the danger of Indians."

Army Gazette—Believed from Duty.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ARMY OFFICE, 25 Third Street, New York, Oct. 28, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 322.

1. The President of the United States directs that the 20th and 21st Army corps be consolidated and called the 10th Army corps, and that Major General Gordon Granger be the commander of the consolidated corps.

2. It is also directed that a Court of Inquiry be convened, the detail to be hereafter made, to inquire and report upon the conduct of Major General Gordon Granger in the battles of the 15th and 20th inst. These officers will be relieved from duty in the Department of the Cumberland, and will repair to Indianapolis, Indiana, reporting their arrival to the Adjutant General of the army.

By order of the Secretary of War.

R. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

UNDER THE AUTUMN LEAVES.

For the St. Paul Press.

Hurrying thick and fast,  
Autumn leaves widely cast,  
Bury the earth at last,  
Under them, under them.

Each tiny plant beside,  
Think not to mourn or chide,  
Waiting the Spring tide,  
Under them, under them.

Let them fall silently,  
Born by the sepulchre sigh,  
Where the brave soldiers lie,  
Under them, under them.

Over the field of blood,  
Where the unlauded stand—  
Hiding the brave and good,  
Under them, under them.

Then fall silent, under them,  
But think not to mourn or chide,  
Waiting the Spring tide,  
Under them, under them.

Each tiny plant beside,  
Think not to mourn or chide,  
Waiting the Spring tide,  
Under them, under them.

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